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PRAVDA EDITORIAL STRESSES PEACE, DISARMAMENT

PM281502 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Principled Course of Peace"]

[Text] Our socialist power [derzhava] is great and mighty. It plays a vast and responsible role in the contemporary world; it enjoys high prestige among the peoples in the planet, as does its peace-loving foreign policy.

"The core of our foreign policy today is, of course, the struggle to end the arms race imposed by imperialism and avert the threat of a nuclear world war," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted in his speech to voters. This speech confirmed the USSR's principled course in the international arena, formulated its specific goals, and put forward important initiatives aimed at helping realize mankind's supreme aspiration -- lasting peace.

Now this task is more topical than ever before. The situation on the planet remains very complex and highly dangerous. Imperialism has replaced the historical competition between the two opposed social systems with psychological warfare and confrontation in relations between states. Unable to claim a single constructive idea about the future to their credit, the modern transatlantic "crusaders" oppose the forces of peace, freedom, and progress with an unprecedentedly large and costly arms race, which they now intend to transfer to outer space.

The adventurist gamble on attaining military superiority and diktat in its own fashion reflects the essence of the capitalist society of exploitation and lack of human rights. It has absolutely no future in the sphere of international relations. We will not allow the prevailing military-strategic parity to be disrupted. However, the pursuit of the chimera of overwhelming military power by U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies in itself seriously increases the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

The complex international situation demands high vigilance, staunchness, and endurance. Concurrently, it demands vigorous actions to improve the international climate.

All this is to be found in the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, which resolutely uphold the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence between states with opposite social systems in the international arena. Their fraternal unity is a great force both in implementing socioeconomic plans and in ensuring the external conditions for peaceful labor.

The extension of the Warsaw Pact's term will be of paramount importance for the prospects of peace in Europe and throughout the world. Our fraternal alliance is unbreakable. It is in mankind's vital interest to enhance the role and influence in the international arena of the world socialist system as a whole socialism and peace are indivisible.

The Soviet Union cooperates with all peace-loving forces on earth in the strengthening of international security. Among these forces a great roal is played in our time by the freedom-loving and independent states whose peoples have cast off the yoke of colonial slavery. They are our natural partners and sympathizers when it comes to defending the rights of peoples and the peaceful future. The USSR will continue to develop the line of freindship with them.

The fate of peace largely depends on whether the arms race will be successfully prevented in space and halted on earth.

This is the objective of the forthcoming new Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, an objective precisely formulated on the USSR's initiative. The comprehensive and interrelated solution of the questions of space and nuclear arms is absolutely necessary for success in this work. This is the fundamental meaning of the Geneva agreement. No matter how eager people across the ocean may be for "star wars," there can be no other reasonable alternative. It is clear to the peoples that unless the militarization of outer space is prevented, it will be impossible to reverse the process of building up nuclear and other arsenals of war on earth.

Our country's intentions for the forthcoming talks, expressed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, are of fundamental importance. In the first place, the USSR does not seek to acquire any unilateral advantages over the United States or the NATO countries; nor does it aim for military superiority over them. Second, we want to end and not continue the arms race. This is precisely why the Soviet Union is also raising the question of such initial steps as freezing the sides' nuclear arsenals, halting the further deployment of missiles, and so on. Third, our country desires a real reduction of stockpiled weapons and, for a start, the destruction of a considerable part of them, instead of the development of increasingly new weapon systems, be they in space or on earth, offensive or supposedly defensive. Our ultimate objective here is the total destruction of nuclear weapons everywhere and the total elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

The lessons of history show that states and peoples, regardless of differences in their social systems, can and must set common goals and take joint actions whenever a universal danger arises. This is how it was during the years of the war against fascism. Today the threat of a nuclear catastrophe is a similar, common deadly danger for all mankind.

Under these circumstances, enormous significance would attach to a binding agreement between the nuclear powers to adhere to certain norms in their mutual relations, norms which would preclude the start of a nuclear conflagration. There was wide response among the world public to the Soviet suggestion that, in the year of the 40th anniversary of the end of the bloodiest and most destructive war, the USSR and U.S. leaders would confirm jointly and in a form suitable to both sides, the essence and spirit of the main commitments made by both powers both at the end of the war and under the accords of the seventies, a period which has gone down history as the decade of detente.

To dispel the clouds of the war danger, maintain peace in space, and level to the ground the Himalayas of deadly weapons is a very difficult task, but a task that is realistic and within the power of the peoples. Our country and the other socialist countries are sparing no efforts to resolve this task. What is needed is for people across the ocean to finally abandon their imperial ambitions and honestly undertake the solution of problems on the only promising basis of equality and identical security.

The peoples demand that the opportunities that exist for strengthening peace be utilized. The Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is meeting with growing support from millions of people and the broadest public forces. The peoples link their hopes for the future, for lasting peace, with this policy.

ISRAELYAN, OTHERS SPEAK AT GENEVA MEETING

LD282257 Moscow TASS in English 2215 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Geneva, February 28 TASS -- The Soviet Union has no task, nor can it have any task more noble than protecting peace on earth and consolidating relations of peaceful coexistence between all states, the head of the Soviet delegation, Viktor Israelyan, has told a regular sitting of the Geneva conference on disarmament.

The course of debates at the current session graphically shows that peoples are tired of living in an atmosphere of ever heightening international tension and war menace, they are sincerely striving for curbing the arms race and establishing normal, calm relations between states without sabre-rattling and reciprocal threats, he stressed.

An overwhelming majority of other participants clearly realize the chief tasks of the conference. According to Celso Antonio de Sousa Silva (Brazil), only specific political and legal commitments will make it possible to put an end to the nuclear arms race.

According to David Meiszter (Hungary), in the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the tragedy of Hiroshima, the world community should undertake steps to prevent the repetition of the past horrors, since a new war with the use of nuclear weapons threatens all of mankind with extermination.

A majority of the conferees favour the earliest establishment of a structure of auxiliary working bodies of the conference, which would make it possible to start practical discussion of such topical issues as prohibition of nuclear tests, non-militarization of outer space and prevention of nuclear war -- the subjects so stubbornly opposed by delegations from NATO countries.

Argentinian representative Julio Carasales stressed the inadmissibility of the tactics of "linking" these major issues with secondary subjects, used by Western countries in a bid, specifically, to cast aspersions on the New Delhi Declaration of six non-nuclear states.

Chernenko Speech Circulated

LD281557 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Geneva February 28 TASS -- The text of the speech of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at a meeting with the electorate in Moscow has been circulated here as an official document of the Geneva conference on disarmament.

Introducing this important document today, Viktor Israelyan, the head of the USSR delegation, pointed out that the Soviet leader has again convincingly reaffirmed the Soviet Union's principled policy on matters of struggle for an end to the arms race and for the removal of the threat of a world war. The main theses, which were formulated in the speech and which concern the approach to new bilateral talks with the United States, fully determine the USSR's stand at the disarmament conference, too.

The course of the discussion at the present session, the Soviet representative went on to say, vividly shows that the peoples have got tired of living in an atmosphere of increasing international tension and the war threat and that they sincerely strive for curbing the arms race and for establishing normal, calm relations between states without sabre-rattling and mutual threats. "To the Soviet Union, there is no and cannot be a loftier goal than to preserve peace on earth and to strengthen relations of peaceful coexistence between all states despite the differences of their socio-economic and political systems. Peace, detente and disarmament are the main requirement of our epoch," Viktor Israelyan emphasized.

WARSAW PACT SEEN AS 'BROTHERHOOD-IN-ARMS'

PM271451 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Feb 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences Lieutenant Colonel Ye. Zyuzin: "According to the Laws of Brotherhood-in-Arms: On the Warsaw Pact's 30th Anniversary"]

[Text] Next May all progressive mankind will festively celebrate the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism. May will also see the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. These two events are inseparably linked to one another. The foundations of today's unbreakable friendship of peoples from the socialist community countries and the brotherhood-in-arms of armies from the Warsaw Pact member-states were actually laid in the course of joint struggle against the common enemy during World War II.

The combined might of the allied countries has on many occasions posed an insuperable barrier across the path of imperialism's hegemonistic aspirations. "Jointly we prevented the United States and its allies from disrupting the military-strategic parity to their advantage," K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pointed out in his speech at the election meeting with working people. "This is how it will be in the future. Our fraternal alliance is unbreakable.... While the aggressive imperialist NATO bloc continues its activity, we need, as before, a harmonious and well coordinated peace-loving foreign policy and a reliable shield for peaceful labor." Life has convincingly confirmed the scientific basis of the conclusion by Marxism-Leninism that the joint struggle against imperialism is an international task, the common cause of peoples from the countries that have taken the path of socialist development.

Combat collaboration [sodruzhestvo] is a qualitatively new social and historical phenomenon, typical of mutual relations between peoples and armies of the socialist countries, and a graphic manifestation of internationalism in the military sphere and in the cause of protecting the working people's socialist gains. It rests on the lasting foundation of Marxism-Leninism. Guiding the whole work of military building, the communist and workers parties in socialist countries devote great attention to the education of servicemen in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the spirit of unbreakable combat collaboration. The unite and cohesion of servicemen from the fraternal armies is one of the most important sources of their invincibility. Loyal to the brotherhood-in-arms, servicemen from the Bulgarian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the GDR National People's Army, the Polish Armed Forces, the Romanian Army, the USSR Armed Forces, and the Czechoslovak People's Army are firmly guarding peace and socialism.

There are multifaceted and diverse forms and methods to strengthen the combat collaboration of armies from the Warsaw Pact countries. Paramount importance attaches to such a trend of cooperation as the coordination of efforts by the Warsaw Pact member-states on questions of further strengthening their defense capability and building their armies enables them to make the best possible use of the forces and facilities of the fraternal allied countries for the sake of implementing the common tasks of strengthening the defense of the socialist community.

By no means the least important element in work to strengthen combat collaboration is the close and fruitful cooperation of fraternal countires, thanks to which the national contingents making up the Joint Armed Forces are basically armed with standardized, up-to-date models of weapons and combat equipment.

Joint measures and the exchange of experience in operational and combat training and the elaboration and application in practice of frontranking methods of training servicemen and educating personnel are among the basic trends in military cooperation. A special role in this respect is played by joint exercises, during which questions of cooperation between units and subunits of allied armies are rehearsed, the training of commanders and staffs and field, air, and sea training are improved, and lively exchanges of experience in the training of troops and staffs take place. Such major joint exercises and maneuvers as "Oktyabrskiy Shturm," "Vltava," "Rodopy," "Odra-Nisa," "Bratstvo po Oruzhiyu," "Shield," "Soyuz," and others have been held according to Joint Command plans.

Commanders and political workers from the Polish Armed Forces, the GDR National People's Army, and the Northern Group of Forces made major preparations, in good time, for the "Druzhba-84" exercise. Cooperation between troops from the three allied armies and troop command were rehearsed during the exercise. The exercise made a considerable contribution to the further strengthening of the combat friendship of servicemen from the fraternal armies.

Each joint exercise is a kind of university for the patriotic and international education of our servicemen. Combat friendship evenings, meetings of servicemen from the allied forces with the local population, and excursions to the battlefields of past operations against the Hitlerite aggressors and to historical places linked with the working class' revolutionary battles have become an integral part of exercises. This was also part of the "Druzhba-84" exercise. The servicemen's meeting with local population were unconstrained. They testified to the true respect nourished by Poland's working people for the servicemen of Warsaw Pact armies who are guarding the peaceful labor of peoples from the socialist community.

Every opportunity was used during the exercise to organize meetings and exchange of experience between different categories of servicemen. The brothers-in-arms helped one another in servicing the combat equipment and with water and food supplies. Joint teams were often organized for the maintenance of equipment. Tank and gun trenches and shelters for people were constructed jointly.

At one stage of the exercise, a motorized unit of the Polish Armed Forces had to force a water obstacle. Under the prevailing conditions, the unit's operations were supported by gunners from the GDR National People's Army while helicopters from a Soviet unit were assigned to airlift one of the subunits. Polish and Soviet servicemen constructed the bridge by joint efforts.

New initiatives, graphic examples of the constantly strengthening brotherhood-in-arms, often emerge from joint exercises. For example, the exchange of aviation subunits has become the practice in cooperation between the air forces of various Warsaw Pact countries, whereby they are able to familiarize themselves with the experience of their brothers in arms in training air crews. The friendship flights by airmen from the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, the Polish Armed Forces, the Czechoslovak People's Army, and the Hungarian People's Army have proved to be an effective form of nurturing combat cooperation. Furthermore, airmen from allied countries make extensive reciprocal use of testing ground and airfield facilities and joint specialized exercises that make it possible to improve their cooperation.

The exchanges of visits to ports in friendly countries and joint hydrographic and hydrometeorological actions have become the established practice in the exchange of naval training experience. In the process of rehearsing combat training tasks in neighboring regions and at joint exercises, ships' crews from allied navies exchange experience in studying equipment and weapons and in improving their combat skills. Front-rankers in training and methodologists from allied navies are reciprocally invited to ships for demonstrations and exchange of experience in the mastering of equipment and weapons.

Cooperation in the reciprocal exchange of experience in the combat training of different categories of forces and services of the allied varies in content and form. All the best elements of this experience are shared with the brothers-in-arms. For example, the groups of Soviet forces on the territory of the GDR, Hungary, the CSSR, and Poland have widely introduced the practice of exchanging subunits, of joint training in camps, study centers, and testing grounds, and of competition among artillery, tank, communications, and motor vehicle unit servicemen, airmen, and servicemen in other specialized fields in the implementation of tasks and norms. Over the past few years the personnel of several motorized rifle, tank, and artillery subunits of the Central Group of Forces have undergone training in the Czechoslovak People's Army, while a number of Czechoslovak People's Army subunits trained in units of the Central Group of Forces.

A number of joint camp rallies have been held on bases of the Northern Group of Forces and the Polish Armed Forces since 1975. Combined battalions are formed at these rallies, whose subunits undergo training according to a common timetable. The command of joint camp rallies is provided by the national army whose base is the venue for the camp rally. The joint camp rallies have a great political effect on the personnel and are a good school of patriotic and international education.

"The brotherhood-in-arms now existing within the Warsaw Pact Organization," Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact member-states, stressed during the "Shield-84" exercises, "is the supreme manifestation of the political will of brotherly peoples, the basic feature and essence of relations between our armies. It is unbreakable." Life convincingly proves the correctness of this thought.

TOLKUNOV DISCUSSES PARLIAMENTARY GROUP MEETING

PM271150 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with USSR Parliamentary Group Chairman L.N. Tolkunov by unnamed IZVESTIYA correspondent: "The Parliamentarians' Duty"]

[Text] Berlin -- A routine consultative meeting of the chairmen of the Bulgarian, Hungarian, Vietnamese, GDR, DPRK, Cuban, Mongolian, Polish, Romanian, USSR, and CSSR Parliamentary Groups has been held in Berlin. An IZVESTIYA correspondent asked L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, to comment on its results.

Question: What was special about the meeting?

Answer: Our meeting was held in the situation of the increasing nuclear threat due to the policy of the Washington administration, which is whipping up the arms race and trying to extend it to space. In the resulting tense situation it is the duty of every parliamentarian to make a bigger effort in the struggle to curb the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and to preserve peace. The USSR Supreme Soviet's stance on this question of vital importance to mankind has been clearly and precisely expressed in its foreign policy documents. In particular, in December 1982 the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet appealed to the parliamentarians, governments, and peoples of the world in which they voiced alarm in regard to the advancing threat of nuclear conflict and urged them to take vigorous action in defense of peace and to rid the world of nuclear danger. Obviously, this complex of questions was the central theme of the traditional consultative meeting of the leaders of the fraternal states' Parliamentary Group in Berlin.

In particular, the participants expressed the conviction that the parliaments of all countries can and must make their contribution to easing international confrontation and putting international relations back on the track of detente and to the cause of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation among states. They noted with satisfaction the accord that has been reached, on the USSR's initiative, on the subject and objectives of the new Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space armaments, which will be examined and resolved as an interconnected whole.

Question: What part does the USSR Parliamentary Group play in the solution of these questions?

Answer: Our parliamentary group, of which, by tradition, all USSR Supreme Soviet deputies are members, is a public organization. It was set up by the deputies themselves and operates on the basis of a statute adopted by a general meeting of its members. The group performs a variety of work. It participates in the activity of the IPU, which was created back in 1889, which now comprises over 100 national parliamentary groups, and whose declared aim is to encourage personal contacts between deputies from all parliaments and associations for joint activity "in strengthening international peace and cooperation." The group adopts statements and appeals on topical foreign policy questions and arranges exchanges of delegations and visits by individual parliamentarians, in particular through its 14 sections. The Parliamentary Group has wide international links.

Of course, we have particularly active links with parliamentary groups in the socialist countries. The traditional consultative meetings are an important form of cooperation. They enable us to exchange experience of parliamentarians' work and to coordinate efforts in the struggle for peace and international secirty.

Question: What questions were considered at the Berlin meeting?

Answer: There was an exchange of opinions on the results of the 72d IPU Conference in Geneva, at which the central question was that of disarmament. In Geneva the parliamentarians from the USSR and the other socialist countries firmly and consistently upheld the thesis that it is necessary to rid Europe both of medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons and to ensure a return to detente.

The meeting participants examined the results of the international conference on the environment and development held in Nairobi. Great attention was also paid to preparations for the interparliamentary forums that will be held in 1985: The routine conferences in Lome and Ottawa and the symposium on questions of disarmament in the sphere of conventional arms in Mexico City. All these meetings will discuss the parliamentarians' contribution to disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, and destruction of chemical and bacteriological weapons, their contribution to the cause of peace, security, and the elimination of hotbeds of tension, including that in the Near East, and to the elimination of poverty by easing the developing states' foreign debt burden.

I want to stress that the consultative meeting of chairmen of the socialist states' parliamentary groups took place in a businesslike, cordial, and friendly atmosphere reflecting the fraternal nature of relations among our countries. "The socialist states' unity," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stressed, "is in present-day conditions a very important factor in the strengthening of world peace." The meeting participants advocated the strengthening and deepening of cooperation among parliamentary groups and outlined concrete measures in that sphere. They discussed and agreed on constructive provisions designed to improve the activity of the international parliamentarians' organization, the IPU, in the interests of mutual understanding among peoples, disarmament, security, and peace.

In conclusion, I would like to thank our colleagues, the GDR parliamentarians, for their excellent organization of the meeting.

PRAVDA FEATURE MARKS CEMA ECONOMIC COOPERATION

PM280908 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 February in its First Edition devotes over half of page 4 to a feature under the rubric "Community: People, Events, Problems." It opens with the following editorial introduction entitled "Cooperation":

"Thousands of labor collectives of industrial and agricultural enterprises in the socialist community countries are embarking on a shock watch in honor of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. International socialist competition has become traditional. It is embracing increasingly broad masses and acquiring new forms. Machine builders, chemical industry workers, miners, shipbuilders, railroad workers, and light industry workers in the fraternal countries are competing under the mottos: 'Friends' orders on schedule and with high quality,' 'On-schedule collaborative deliveries are a matter of our honor,' 'Workers' guarantee for export products,' 'Green light for products for the USSR...'

"Over 4 decades, each of the socialist community countries has accumulated the rich and in many ways unique experience of resolving various problems of building a new life. The sum total of this experience is our common property. It reflects a historic need: to constantly deepen and strengthen cooperation among the socialist countries.

"Thousands of enterprises now participate in the community's foreign economic ties, and millions of people are involved directly or indirectly in them through their labor. Our joint successful advance depends in large measure on its intensity and quality.

"The fraternal parties pursue a steady policy of expanding economic cooperation. Its pace is accelerating, and its volumes increasing. Commodity turnover among the CEMA countries now exceeds R180 billion, almost 40 times more than in 1950.

"The CEMA countries' recent economic summit conference in Moscow defined strategic avenues for cooperation in the economy, science, and technology for the future. It pointed to the need for the closer coordination of economic policy and, on this basis, for improved coordination of plans.

"Raising higher and higher the banner of international socialist competition, the fraternal countries' peoples are revealing the socialist society's tremendous creative potential and making a weighty contribution to the development of cooperation, which strengthens friendship, unity, and cohesion."

The feature consists of a Berlin dispatch on the GDR's Narva Lamp Plant; an article by a worker in an Ulaanbaatar house-building combine; an article on Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation involving the Dneprodzerzhinsk Metallurgical Combine; a Sofia dispatch on the work of the Kirkov Boiler-Building Plant in Bulgaria.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE FORUM OPENS IN BELGIUM

LD282208 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Brussels February 28 TASS -- An international forum for peace and security in Europe opened in the Belgian captial today. It is designed to mobilize the European public for a more vigorous effort to strengthen peace, achieve disarmament and lessen international tension, and to facilitate the creation of a favourable atmosphere around the forthcoming Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space armaments. The forum was convened in response to a call from a group of prominent political and public figures in Belgium, alarmed by Washington's dangerous plans to start the militarization of outer space and spiral the race of nuclear armaments on earth.

Shalayev Addresses Forum

LD282332 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Brussels February 28 TASS -- The international forum for peace and security in Europe is taking place at a time when masses of people are filled with anxiety for the future of the world, Robert de Gendt, chairman of the Flemish Centre for Peace, has declared at the opening of the forum. Among the chief causes of the aggravation of the situation are the deployment in Western Europe of new American first-strike nuclear missiles and the plans to militarize outer space, nurtured by the U.S. Administration.

Soviet official and public circles, said the head of the Soviet delegation, chairman of the All-Union Central Trade Union Council Stepan Shalayev, believe that the threat looming large over the world can be removed, that it is possible to build confidence in international relations and stop the arms race. But this can be achieved only through peaceful co-existence.

The Soviet Union is convinced that the problem of preventing the militarization of outer space should be resolved on the basis of mutual accord and in close interrelationship with the issues of reducing nuclear weapons -- both strategic and intermediate-range. At the forthcoming Geneva talks, the Soviet representative said, the Soviet Union will be guided by the principles set forth by Konstantin Chernenko: We are not seeking any unilateral advantages over the United States and NATO countries, or military superiority over them. We want termination, not continuation, of the arms race. We want a real reduction of accumulated armaments and elimination of a considerable part of them for a beginning, rather than the development of ever new arms systems, either in outer space or on earth.

I. Lindemans, a leading member of the Belgian section of the international Paix Christi Catholic Movement, backed in his speech the European public movement for the establishment of nuclear-free zones and termination of all nuclear weapon tests. The situation in Europe would be obviously improved, if trust between countries strengthened, if all nuclear powers followed the USSR's example and assumed the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, if an end were put to blackmail and threats to use force in international relations. Nuclear war brings death to mankind, people should think about this now, for it may be too late tomorrow, he stressed.

The president of the Belgian National Committee of Action for Peace and Development, Pierre Galand, pointed out that 80 per cent of the country's population are opposed to the deployment of cruise missiles on Belgian territory, imposed by the Pentagon, and demand that the government scrap the plans, make its constructive contribution to ridding Europe of nuclear weapons and facilitate the success of the forthcoming Soviet-American talks.

RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE CALLED AGGRESSION TOOL

LD281805 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 28 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev:

Washington uses its interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" units, set up five years ago, as a tool in its policy of international plunder and aggression. They embody the U.S. Administration's hegemonistic ambitions and claims to world domination and interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Officially, the Rapid Deployment Force started functioning on March 1, 1980, but the idea is much older. The term "rapid deployment" implies fast transfer of mobile American units to various parts of the globe under the pretext of "defending U.S. interests". Speaking about the designation of these interventionist forumations, the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, frankly acknowledged in a report to Congress on the Pentagon's 1984 budget that the United States needs "a rapid deployment potential" chiefly for regions whose infrastructure is not developed and where there is no American presence. He made clear that the use of American military might may be necessary not only in Southwest Asia and the Middle East, but also in Africa, Central and Southern America, the Caribbean and other regions.

Such are Washington's global appetites. The remarks reflect the essence of the strategy of the U.S. Administration, which, on assuming power in the beginning of the eighties, proclaimed nearly the entire world a sphere of "American vital interests." In accordance with the strategy, the Rapid Deployment Force was transformed in January 1983 into a strategic mobile reserve under the central command, or Centcom. Its region of operations covers the territories of 19 sovereign nations in the Near and Middle East, eastern Africa, and the Indian Ocean. The strike grouping numbers more than 300,000 men. Attached to it are dozens of combat and transport ships, aircraft, tanks and other hardware. The Pentagon's five year programme for 1983-1987 provides for a further buildup of the Rapid Deployment Force for which 1.4 billion dollars were allocated.

The force was intended for and is used for suppressing national liberation and revolutionary movements, ousting governments whose policies do not suit Washington, an enslaving other peoples. The degree of military interference with the help of the Rapid Deployment Force wholly depends on the U.S. Government's assessment of the political situation in a specific part of the world. In September-October 1982, for instance, American marines landed in Lebanon, Grenada was occupied last year. The U.S. continues armed provocations in Central America, with the notorious Rapid Deployment Force, the force of aggression and intervention, being the tool of all these provocations.

CONGRESSMEN'S LETTER TO REAGAN OPPOSES ASAT

LD282047 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 28 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev.

Members of U.S. Congress George E. Brown, Jr. and Lawrence Coughlin have sent a letter to President Ronald Reagan, urging the U.S. Administration to introduce a moratorium on tests of anti-satellite weapons for the entire period of Soviet-American talks. The letter, signed by one hundred more members of the House of Representatives, stresses that the continuation by the United States of such tests will complicate the reaching of an accord on anti-satellite systems.

The United States started the deployment of anti-satellite systems way back in 1967. The first of them, on the basis of the Nike Zeus rocket and armed with a high-yield nuclear warhead, was stationed on Kwajalein Island in the Pacific Ocean, the second, on the basis of Thor rocket modifications, on Johnston Island. Nuclear warheads were removed from the two systems only in April 1975 when the United States was developing more advanced anti-satellite complexes (ASAT) on the basis of its F-15 fighter plane. By now, two tests of the systems have been completed. Anti-satellite systems are, undoubtedly, destabilizing armaments. Their deployment could have been banned if the United States had not unilaterally broken off the Soviet-American talks on anti-satellite systems started in 1978. The Soviet Union repeatedly offered that the talks be resumed, but every time Washington's reply was "no".

In August 1983, the Soviet Union assumed the pledge not to be the first to put into outer space any types of anti-satellite weaponry. In other words, the USSR introduced a unilateral moratorium on such launches for as long as other states refrain from placing into space anti-satellite weapons of any kind. The United States refused to follow the Soviet Union's example and adopt similar commitments.

Last year, U.S. Congress, bowing to public pressure, prohibited the Pentagon from conducting space target-hitting tests until March 1, 1975. Despite the Soviet-American agreement, reached on January 7-8, on new talks on space and nuclear armaments, the Pentagon chief, Caspar Weinberger, constantly reaffirmed his resolve to resume anti-satellite tests are early as almost on March 1st.

The obstructionist character of such actions, however, would be too obvious. Washington seems to have come to the conclusion that the image of the United States would be damaged if it resumed, while sitting at the negotiating table, the testing of weapons prohibition of which will be the subject of the Geneva talks.

The U.S. Administration announced the postponement of the tests of anti-satellite systems for another three months. Washington adopted the decision, incomplete as it were, with a twist, as if fearing that it would be accused of being "soft" on advocates of a peaceful settlement of international problems. Washington explained the postponement of the tests of anti-satellite weapons by "technical reasons."

TASS REPORTS U.S. CRUISE MISSILE, ICBM TESTS

LD010728 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] San Francisco March 1 TASS The United States has staged another test of a sea-based Tomahawk cruise missile in the Pacific off south California. The particular missile, a spokesman for the U.S. Navy said, was launched from a surface ship.

A Minuteman-3 intercontinental ballistic missile was blasted off from the Air Force Base Vandenberg in California the other day, trained on the area of Kwajalein Atoll in the western Pacific.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR, FINANCING OF CONTRAS HIT

PM281117 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Feb 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Borin under the rubric "Exposed by the Facts": "He Who Calls the Tune..."]

[Text] "No one hired by the U.S. Government or acting on its behalf should engage in murder or become involved in a plot to commit murder," states Order No 12333, signed by the U.S. President in December 1981. "...No intelligency body should participate in activity prohibited by this order or ask any person to participate in it." But certain Washington circles evidently believe that there is no need to be in too much much of a hurry to carry out the order, because it is only going to be replaced by a new one. There is no evidence that the document No 12333 has been revoked. But, at the same time, you would not say it is in force, especially since the recent frontal attack on "stupid" congressmen made, over the air, by the U.S. President himself.

In his speech the White House head did not mince words and was not particularly concerned about the impression it made in the world. Basically, it was a crude effort to push through Congress the administration's demand for a resumption of "secret" aid for the Nicaraguan "contras." "The Sandinists," he was heard to say, "are not democrats but Communists..."

It was on the basis of this "weighty argument" that in November 1981, literally 1 month before Order No 12333 was signed, the President, again in person, authorized the CIA to organize and finance semimilitary formations based in Honduras. A large number of these thugs, who have taken up arms against the legitimate Sandinist government, are former members of the so-called National Guard of the ousted dictator Somoza. Thanks to the paternal concern of the CIA, which fully finances, trains, and advises these bandit formations, their numbers have increased from an initial 500 to 15,000-18,000.

The unsavory activity of the CIA and its hirelings, including the mining of Nicaraguan ports, has aroused the indignation of the world public. In the summer of 1984 Congress was forced to temporarily stop financing this operation. Right-wing organizations and mercenaries began to give the "contras" military and economic aid with the U.S. Government's blessing. Moreover, in contravention of U.S. laws on neutrality, Cuban emigres in Florida began to organize support for the "contras."

But the CIA did not manage to hide behind this riff-raff -- the training materials published by that department have been made public all over the world. As is known, they not only describe in words but also, expecting the mercenaries to be totally illiterate, have pictures showing how to "paralyze the military-industrial complex of the treacherous Marxist state" -- Nicaragua. But, as THE WASHINGTON POST rightly said, the thugs and sadists from Somoza's former "guard" "need an instruction manual on murder about as much as a goldfish needs swimming lessons." What they need is weapons and lots of money. In other words, he who calls the tune has to shell the money out as well. That is why the U.S. President, during his radio broadcast, demanded money from the U.S. people and Congress.

Defense Secretary Weinberger and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Vessey tried to help the President by putting another anti-Soviet and anti-Sandinist fabrication into circulation. Speaking in Congress, they stated meaningfully that, according to U.S. intelligence data, "in recent months" the Soviet Union has allegedly supplied Nicaragua with "chemical military equipment in the form of mobile decontamination facilities." Congressmen are mostly civilians and they are only on nodding terms with military terminology. Therefore, when they naturally kept asking questions like: "And what kind of chemical weapon is that -- decontamination?" The senior Pentagon "duo" did not risk giving an intelligible reply. The aforementioned Gen Vessey's nebulous explanation was that they were "not certain that this military equipment could not be used as an offensive chemical weapon, which would be simply horrific."

The Pentagon needed all this absolute nonsense so that someone could confidently say in Congress: "The money for the 'contras' is in the bag!" And that's that.

The bandit formations' U.S. patrons are prepared to make any sacrifice for "our brothers," as the White House head cynically called the anti-Sandinist mercenaries and killers. Even to sacrifice their own reputation. Do they remember anything of their own order No 12333?

PRC PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO VISIT USSR 3 MAR

HK010832 Hong Kong AFP in English 0810 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, March 1 (AFP) -- A Chinese parliamentary delegation is expected here on Sunday at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet, Asian sources said here today.

The trip, which will include visits to Kiev and Leningrad, will last about 10 days, the sources said. There were no further details.

The visit comes in the run-up to the sixth round of Sino-Soviet talks, scheduled to open in Moscow next month, aimed at normalising relations that abruptly cooled more than 20 years ago. So far the talks have yielded no signs of real progress on the three "obstacles" that Beijing says block normal relations. They are the questions of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Moscow's support for Vietnamese involvement in Cambodia, and a perceived Soviet troop buildup on the Sino-Soviet border. The last round took place in Beijing in October last year.

In December, a visit to China by the Soviet first deputy premier, Ivan Arkhipov, culminated in the signing of several agreements on economic, technical and scientific cooperation.

KORNIYENKO RECEIVES NEW PRC ENVOY LI ZEWANG

PM011201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister G.M. Korniyenko received PRC Ambassador Li Zewang 27 February in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials.

PRC'S WU XUEQIAN RECEIVES U.S. OFFICIALS

PM011111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian First Edition 1 Mar 85 p 6

[TASS report: "Visit to Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing February 28 TASS -- Paul Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, currently in Beijing, was received by PRC Foreign Affairs Minister Wu Xueqian. He also met with other Chinese Foreign Ministry officials.

The Chinese press does not disclose the character of the Chinese-U.S. negotiations. Upon arrival in Beijing, Wolfowitz, replying to American journalists, made only a brief statement about his intentions to discuss "bilateral relations" with the Chinese side.

The visit to Beijing by a highly placed State Department official coincided with the heightening of tension on the Chinese-Vietnamese border and a visit to Bangkok by a Chinese naval delegation led by Deputy Commander of the Navy Fu Jize, who is also commander of the submarine fleet of the Chinese Navy.

CHINESE POET AI QING GREETED ON BIRTHDAY

PM280848 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Feb 85 p 15

[L. Eydlin article: "A Few Words to Ai Qing"]

[Text] The outstanding Chinese poet Ai Qing is 75 years old. His entire conscious life has been dedicated to the great Chinese people, whose spirit the poet has expressed in his creative work.

His poetry spans half a century. There has been no break in his work, apart from the enforced silence during the turbulent days and years of the "Cultural Revolution." Ai Qing has returned to creative work and is writing new poetry with his former energy.

Ai Qing is a poet with a broad view of the world. He has visited many countries, including the Soviet Union. In 1983 he gathered selected poems on foreign subjects in a separate anthology. And we read again how the poet passes Lake Baykal "and the little girl by the railroad waves, waves her hand, wishing the Eastern visitor a safe journey to Moscow," we read how, on a fall evening in Moscow, he goes to Pushkin's monument; we read poems about Siberia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan, poems about Ulanova who is "lovelier than a dream;" and we perceive again that we and the poet have memories in common which further our friendship.

Dear Ai Qing, your poems of the fifties include one dedicated to me (for which I thank you), which ends by saying that "friendship grows in the soil of peace, when all things beautiful begin to flower." Your poetry is imbued with the desire for friendship and peace among peoples. On your 75th birthday Soviet readers, who are your friends, wish you many more years of labor for the benefit of your motherland and of mankind, and send greetings also to your constant helper, your wife Gao Ying.

SOVIET-JAPANESE BILATERAL TRADE, CONTACTS VIEWED

LD251946 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 25 TASS -- The TASS economic news analyst Nikolay Komarov writes:

The Soviet-Japanese trade turnover again decreased in 1984. It amounted to 2.9 billion roubles as compared to the all-time high of 3.7 billion roubles in 1982. This proves again that the big potential for developing business ties between the two countries is being used by far not to the full.

The Soviet Union is for expanding cooperation with Japan on the basis of goodneighbourhood and mutual advantage and positively assesses the experience of the 1970's. A positive approach to questions of developing Soviet-Japanese relations is being observed in the Japanese business community as well.

In this connection the joint meeting of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees on economic cooperation, held in December of last year after a break of five years and attended by important representatives of trade and economic organisations of the two countries, was of much importance. Then in January of this year there were official talks at which the course of fulfilment of the five-year trade and payments agreements was discussed.

The invigoration of bilateral contacts and the results of the talks show that all the necessary preconditions exist for not only stopping the decline of Soviet-Japanese trade but of putting it back on the road of steady growth.

A wide field of activity exists in the traditional field of joint projects to develop Siberia's resources, including in areas adjoining the Baykal-Amur railway. The reconstruction and modernisation of enterprises in various branches of Soviet industry, the construction by Japanese companies of plants, including big chemical plants, on a turnkey basis, and co-production could become a new promising direction of cooperation.

Numerous technical and commercial talks are now in progress. The total sum of possible Soviet orders for Japanese equipment for the building and modernisation of enterprises in the next five-year period amounts to many billions of roubles. The development of the Chaivinskiy gas and oil deposit on the Sakhalin shelf alone will require the importation in the coming years of equipment and other products to the total sum of more than two billion dollars.

These projects will facilitate also a substantial expansion of the volume and range of the Soviet export to Japan, (gas, oil, timber, chemicals, etc.) and this will help to balance the trade better and thus remove a major obstacle to its growth.

PRK HITS THAI APPEAL FOR AID TO CAMBODIAN REBELS

Negotiations Urged

PM281023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Appeal for Realism"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Feb -- The PRK, pursuing a consistent and peace-loving foreign policy course, advocates the peaceful settlement of problems in interstate relations and calls on the Thai authorities to come to the negotiating table to resolve existing disputes in order to reduce tension on the Cambodian-Thai border and consolidate peace and security in Southeast Asia, a commentary by Kampuchea's SPK news agency circulated here stresses.

Recently, Bangkok has sharply stepped up multifaceted aid and support to the Pol Pot gangs entrenched on Thailand's territory, and what is more the Thai authorities have made a provocative appeal to Western countries to increase military aid to the Pol Pot supporters.

The Cambodian people are confidently following the path of national rebirth and building the foundations of a socialist society, and the international prestige of the young Republic is growing. The attmepts to restore the past and cast Cambodia once more into the nightmare of Pol Pot genocide are doomed to failure.

UN Informed

LD281104 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] New York February 28 TASS -- The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea drew attention of the international public to the adventurist short-sighted policy of Thailand's ruling circles towards the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which is conductive to a further heightening of tensions on the Kampuchean-Thai border and poses a threat to peace and stability in the region.

The permanent mission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations Organisation has addressed to the United Nations secretary general, at the request of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, a letter with a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It points out that Bangkok's recent call to Western countries to increase military aid to the Pol Pot men jeopardizes peace and security in South-East Asia and heightens confrontation between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN member states.

The letter, which was circulated as an official document of the UN General Assembly, demands that the Thai authorities should respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. Bangkok should bear the entire responsibility for all the consequences of its hostile and criminal actions against the Kampuchean people, the letter stresses.

SRV-INDONESIA CONFERENCE HELD IN JAKARTA

PM281501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "The Joint Quest"]

[Text] The second Vietnamese-Indonesian conference has ended in Jakarta. Taking part were representatives of the two countries' political, journalistic, and scientific circles.

It has been reported that during the meeting, topical questions of the situation in the international arena and in Southeast Asia were discussed frankly and in a spirit of cooperation.

The purposeful quest for ways of normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia and creating an atmosphere of good-neighborliness and cooperation in the region -- that is the cornerstone of the SRV's foreign policy course. The resolution of the region's urgent problems could be promoted by constructive talks on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis.

The positive position of Vietnam and the fraternal countries of Indochina is meeting with increasing understanding in Southeast Asia. Evidence of this is provided by many facts, including the latest bilateral Vietnamese-Indonesian conference. The participants focused attention on the question of where to find ways of achieving last peace and good-neighborliness in that part of the planet. A clear answer was given to this question, and a common stance was elaborated.

Both Vietnam and Indonesia believe that the main threat to peace and stability in the region emanates from external forces -- expansionism and hegemonism. In this connection it is worth noting the opinion expressed by the Jakarta newspaper MERDEKA, which noted that the unconcealed pressure and interference from international reaction can easily be traced in the concluding document of the recent conference of ASEAN countries' foreign ministers in Bangkok. With bitter irony, the newspaper observes that in this document, where the only thing that is lacking is threats about the "possibility of teaching Vietnam a second lesson," the desire to reverse the irreversible course of history is clearly perceptible.

At the Vietnamese-Indonesian conference, as a counterweight to this approach, it was noted that attempts by the forces of expansionism and imperialism to whip up tension in Indochina and sow discord in the continuing quest for solutions to Southeast Asia's vital problems are doomed to failure. Intrigues and inflammatory actions of any kind can only weaken the Southeast Asian states and create favorable conditions for outside interference, as the Vietnamese and Indonesian representatives noted in Jakarta.

Not confrontation and distrust instilled by reactionary forces, but constructive talks in the spirit of trust and good-neighborliness -- that is the main route to the establishment of an atmosphere of peace, mutual understanding, and cooperation among the Southeast Asian states.

DEMICHEV PARTICIPATES IN CSSR CULTURE DAYS

Receives CSSR Delegation

PM281306 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Friendship for All Time; Ceremonial Opening of CSSR Culture Days in the USSR"]

[Text] On 25 February P.N. Demichev received a delegation led by J. Havlin [CPCZ Central Committee secretary], which is in our country in connection with the CSSR Culture Days in the USSR. Questions of the further deepening and comprehensive development of Soviet-Czechoslovak cultural ties were discussed in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

V.F. Shauro [CPSU Central Committee department chief] and M. Zavadil [CSSR ambassador to the USSR] took part in the talk.

Attends Reception

PM281615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Indissoluble Fraternity"]

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Culture held a reception in honor of the participants in the CSSR Culture Days. The reception was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture; V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, and personalities in literature and art.

The official delegation, headed by J. Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and also M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, was present.

POLISH WRITERS FORUM HELD IN WARSAW

PM271900 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Feb 85 p 2

[TASS correspondent A. Shapovalov article specially written for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: "To Serve People's Poland"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw -- The socialist transformations that have occurred in Poland over the last 40 years have made the riches of national and world literature widely available to the working people and have enhanced the role played by writers and their works in the struggle for the socialist reorganization of society and for the preservation of peace on earth. This was the main conclusion drawn at the conference "Literature in People's Poland: Evaluations and Forecasts," held in Warsaw 14-15 February. Organized by the PZPR Central Committee Culture Commission and the Polish national group of party writers, it was devoted to analyzing and evaluating Poland's literary achievements and discussing a program for future actions. In addition to writers who are PZPR members, nonparty literary workers, representatives of creative unions, historians, publicists, and critics -- about 500 people in total -- were invited to take part in the conference's work.

This latest meeting was the second to take place. The first was held 2 years ago. Then writers who were party members made an accurate assessment of the political situation in literary cricles and, through joint efforts, sought a way out of the prevailing situation. Their initiative was not wasted: Literary life in the country was noticeably normalized, and a reformed Polish writers union was established that revived cooperation with the writers' unions in socialist countries.

A thorough discussion took place at the meeting on literature's position and role in the life of People's Poland, particularly under the conditions of the sociopolitical situation in the 1980's. Witold Nawrocki, chief of the PZPR Central Committee Culture Commission, emphasized in his program report: "The evaluation of literary achievements during the years of people's power is important not only in connection with the jubilee. The results of the 40 years of development in Polish literature convincingly testify to the falsity of enemy propaganda's thesis about the 'cultural desert' that supposedly emerged as a consequence of socialist changes in Poland. Many outstanding works have been created during the past 4 decades."

For many of the speakers the excursion into the recent past was like a trip back to their youth: Such indeed is the influence of the romance of the first years of people's power. The participants in the meeting spoke with all the more bitterness of events in the recent past, when a certain section of literary workers joined the political struggle on the side of counterrevolutionary forces. A number of metamorphoses occurred: Some writers who had previously been in favor of socialist realism became involved with "Solidarity" and stood beneath completely different banners.

"None of these metamorphoses was accidental," writer Stanislaw Stanuch declared at the conference. "As the might of the European socialist countries grew, the West increasingly carefully elaborated plans to use a number of workers in culture and the arts in subversive activity. They relied in this on such people as the notorious Czeslaw Milosz. He was commissioned by Western centers of psychological warfare to write the book 'A Boom Deprived of Freedom," whose main thesis boiled down to the premise that it is impossible to combine an artist's creative freedom with the requirements of socialist literature."

Interested in nothing but the anticommunist orientation of works, Western patrons paid well not only those who left the motherland but also the "free artists" in Poland itself. Writer Wieslaw Rogowski pointed out in his speech that it was to them that "Solidarity" leaders and the "advisers" backing them turned when they described, without beating about the bush, what kind of literature and what kind of writers they would mainly support. According to their guidelines, literature ought to be a means of crushing socialism, the people's state, the party, and the creative unions: Everything that is linked to the existing system in Poland. It was according to these prescriptions that K. Brandys, M. Nowakowski, T. Konwicki, and others knocked together their lampoons, wasting no time. Don't bother with psychological subtleties, don't play at art, the main point is to attack, this is what the West required from them.

Many valuable and important ideas were expressed by writers who are party members at the conference, which was so topical in Poland's present conditions. The main point now, its participants stressed, is to ensure that everything that serves the cause of socialism and the working people is consistently and persistently implemented in the daily practice of cultural life in general and of literary life in particular.

TRADE UNION BODY MEETS BULGARIAN COUNTERPART

PM261452 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Feb 85 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Meeting of the Secretariats of the AUCCTU and the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions"]

[Text] A working meeting took place in Moscow on 21-23 February between the AUCCTU Secretariat headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev and the Secretariat of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions headed by Council Chairman P. Dyulgerov.

The participants in the meeting exchanged reports and experience on topical aspects of the activity of trade unions in their countries, aimed at fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress, the 12th BCP Congress, and the 9th Bulgarian Trade Unions Congress. The leaders of the trade unions in the work to develop the national economy, intensify social production on the basis of broad introduction of the achievements of science and technology, improve the economic machinery, and ensure a further rise in the material and cultural standards of working people's lives.

Questions of improving the work of trade unions in the spheres of labor, social security, housing, everyday life, and mass organizational work, problems of working women and young people, and mass cultural and education activity were discussed.

Opinions were exchanged on the development prospects of Soviet-Bulgarian trade union ties and cooperation, international socialist competition among labor collectives from the fraternal countries, and participation in solving questions of integration. Mutual determination was expressed to comprehensively assist the deepening of existing ties on the basis of decisions made at the June 1984 Moscow economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries and in the spirit of the agreement on the further development of cooperation and rapprochement between Soviet and Bulgarian trade unions.

Topical questions of the international trade union movement and the stepping up of anti-war activity by the fraternal trade unions for the sake of peace, detente, and disarmament were examined. The sides exchanged information on events being organized by both countries' trade unions in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, and coordinated their joint actions.

The Bulgarian delegation members visited a number of Moscow industrial enterprises and institutions and familiarized themselves with the labor collectives' work to fulfill the 1985 plans and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, and also with the activity of trade union organizations, the working people's labor and living conditions, and the organization of their leisure. On behalf of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, P. Dyulgerov invited a Soviet trade union delegation headed by the AUCCTU chairman to pay an official friendly visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with thanks. P. Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, presented senior Soviet trade union officials with "80 Years of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Bulgaria" medals. The meeting of the secretariats of the AUCCTU and the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions was held in an atmosphere of fraternity, cordiality, and complete mutual understanding and was an important new contribution to the further development of unbreakable friendship and all-around cooperation between working people and trade unions from the USSR and Bulgaria.

The delegation of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions left for home on 23 February.

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL OUTLINES TRADE WITH USSR

PM281507 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 8, Feb 85 (Signed to Press 18 Feb 85) p 20

[Interview given by G. Kh. Dzhambov, Bulgarian trade representative in the USSR, to unnamed correspondent under the rubric "Foreign Economic Links": "Bulgaria-USSR: Reliable Foundation of Cooperation" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] On the occasion of the conclusion of 1984 and the start of 1985 in business relations between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, G. Kh. Dzhambov, Bulgarian trade representative in the USSR, talked to our correspondent:

The penultimate year of the current 5-year plan, G. Dzhambov said, was marked by a perceptible increase in the growth of trade turnover between our fraternal countries. It increased 11.4 percent compared with 1983 and, according to preliminary figures, reached R11.6 billion. The USSR's share in Bulgaria's foreign trade increased to 57 percent. Our country confidently occupies third place among the USSR's business partners.

The proportion of specialized output and output from production sharing increased in reciprocal trade turnover, which shows the further rapprochement of our economies. Thus, in Bulgarian exports to the Soviet Union it was almost 45 percent, including 67 percent in exports of machinery and equipment.

The structure of reciprocal goods deliveries is improving. For example, in Bulgarian deliveries output from machine building, electronics, and electrical engineering and complete projects total R3.3 billion, which is around 59 percent of all Bulgarian exports.

The volume of deliveries of agricultural, food and flavoring, and consumer goods is increasing, totaling R1.6 billion. As is known, last year Bulgaria suffered big losses as a result of a very severe drought that affected the harvest in agriculture and the generation of electricity. Despite these difficulties, thanks to the selfless labor of the Bulgarian people, the losses were to a considerable degree made up, which made it possible to fulfill Bulgaria's commitments for the delivery of agricultural good and also for other deliveries to the USSR.

The BCP's policy aimed at improving production via the reconstruction and modernization of production capacities is being implemented to a considerable degree by importing highly productive machinery and equipment from the USSR. The volume of these imports in 1984 totaled almost R1.9 billion, including R0.5 billion on equipment for complete projects. The Soviet side also ensures Bulgaria's vitally important needs for fuel and a number of raw material goods.

To the extent of its capabilities, our country is contributing on a basis of mutual advantage to the expansion of fuel and raw materials production by direct participation in building industrial and other facilities in the USSR's extractive industry. In 1984 skilled Bulgarian workers and specialists continued to work on the Soviet Union's territory on mutually advantageous conditions. Last year, as well as production facilities, they built more than 330,000 square meters of housing and finished 25 cultural and consumer service installations. Around 3.2 million cubic meters of timber and over 270,000 cubic meters of wood chips for the production of pulp were procured.

A new feature of our present cooperation is the expansion of direct cooperation between Bulgarian and Soviet production enterprises. A good example in work on the production of a new generation of metal-cutting machine tools is being set by Moscow's "Krasnyy Proletariy" Plant and its Bulgarian partners, which back in 1984 began to deliver to the USSR jointly created compact electric drives with high torque engines for machine tools with digital program control and complete sets of electric drives for industrial robots.

In 1985 we will realize a reciprocal trade to the tune of R12.2 billion, which is 6 percent more than last year. Bulgarian exports of machinery and equipment to the USSR, which will again increase by more than 8 percent, are faced with especially big tasks. Work is being carried out to prepare comprehensive agreements on building a gas pipeline linking Yamburg with the USSR's western border and other installations. The reliable foundation of mutually advantageous cooperation between our fraternal countries is expanding every year.

PRAVDA REPORTS 26 FEB ANDREOTTI LUNCHEON SPEECH

PM281234 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech by Italian Foreign Minister G. Andreotti at 26 February Rome luncheon in honor of Gromyko, under general heading "Talks in Rome"]

[Text] Welcoming the Soviet guest, G. Andreotti said that A.A. Gromyko's visit to Italy is an important indication of the high level characterizing political contacts between the USSR and Italy.

Dwelling on the most topical international problems, G. Andreotti singled out the Soviet-U.S. accord on holding talks on nuclear and space arms. This accord, as he stressed, is a step in the right direction. He expressed hope as to the possibility of achieving agreements at the talks that would prevent an arms race in space and stop the arms race on earth, limit and reduce nuclear arsenals, and strengthen strategic stability.

Italy devotes special attention to the development of the process of security and cooperation in Europe, including the conference under way in Stockholm, the conference in Ottawa, and the cultural forum in Budapest. For us, he noted, the Stockholm conference is of particular significance, since it could objectively help the Geneva talks, too. An agreement in Stockholm on confidence-building measures accompanied by the confirmation of the commitment on the nonuse of force or the threat of force in international relations, G. Andreotti said, would be a contribution to the cause of renewing the climate of confidence on the European Continent, and this is turn would create the prerequisites for productive talks on real reductions in conventional arms.

In the present international situation, the minister went on, the need for all states to display goodwill so as to overcome tension and achieve a political settlement of the conflicts on various continents that are complicating the international situation becomes a priority. In this context G. Andreotti singled out the role of the United Nations.

The Helsinki Final Act, signed 10 years ago in 1975, strengthened the foundations of mutual relations between peoples in Europe. In G. Andreotti's words, this was an event that aroused great hopes in Europe, and also in the wider sphere: In his words, this event must be properly celebrated.

In 1985, G. Andreotti went on, the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II is being marked. Italy, the minister noted, bore substantial responsibility for that war. Nonetheless, as he put it, it was able to emerge from the war in worthily, thanks to the fall of fascism and the resistance forces' contribution to the struggle for Italy's liberation. G. Andreotti stresses that the extent of human losses and destruction in the war was terrible, especially for the Soviet people, who lost 20 million lives in that war. The best monument to the fallen would be a pledge that the European Continent and the whole world should never again see the horrors of war.

The coincidence of two such difference dates as the anniversary of the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki and the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II is particularly significant; it reminds us of the past and helps us to think about present-day reality. The celebration of these two events should have the same significance for the detente process on the European Continent.

Dwelling on Soviet-Italian relations, G. Andreotti stressed that contacts between the USSR and Italy are fruitful and intensive in nature, not only in the political sphere, but in all kinds of other fields. Italy attaches great significance to the further improvement and expansion of that cooperation. Italy intends to give new impetus to trade and economic ties.

In conclusion, G. Andreotti said that A.A. Gromyko's visit to Italy and the current Soviet-Italian talks are a major contribution to the further growth of cooperation between the USSR and Italy and reflect the common desire for friendship.

FURTHER REPORTS ON GROMYKO VISIT TO SPAIN

Meets With Gonzalez

LD281607 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Madrid February 28 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., who arrived here for an official visit at the invitation of the Spanish Government had a meeting with Felipe Gonzalez, prime minister and president of the council of ministers of Spain. They had a conversation. During the conversation which was friendly in character, the sides discussed the state of and prospects for development of Soviet-Spanish relations, and certain key problems of the present international situation.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the expansion of Soviet-Spanish cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural spheres. The importance of the developing political contacts between the two countries was stressed.

When international problems were being considered Andrey Gromyko made a critical assessment of the U.S. militaristic line which underlied the present tensions in the world, and made note of the need of active efforts of all states for enhancing international security and eliminating the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The need was stressed of refraining from such actions which would raise the level of confrontation in Europe even higher, thus, complicating the arrival at mutually acceptable agreements on radical improvement of the political situation in the European Continent.

Felipe Gonzalez welcomed the agreement reached on the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations at Geneva on nuclear and space arms. Both sides expressed the hope that the negotiations would make it possible to put up a barrier in the way of space militarization and lead to a lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe and the world as a whole. On behalf of the Soviet Government Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed the invitation for Felipe Gonzalez to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The timing of the visit will be agreed upon additionally. On the same day Felipe Gonzalez gave a luncheon in Andrey Gromyko's honor.

Gromyko-Moran Talks

LD281751 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Madrid February 28 TASS -- Talks have opened here today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR foreign minister, and Fernando Moran, foreign minister of Spain.

Views were exchanged in a constructive atmosphere on most topical international issues. The state of Soviet-Spanish relations was examined in detail. Both sides expressed the significance of the Soviet-Spanish summit level dialogue, which had its vivid expression at the meetings and talks between Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and King Juan Carlos the First of Spain in the course of the official visit of the head of the Spanish State to the Soviet Union in May 1984.

In examining international issues, corresponding evaluations were expressed of the causes of the serious worsening of the situation in the world.

Andrey Gromyko pointed out that the United States continues the course at the stepping up of military preparations, is disrupting the existing military-strategic parity. Washington is thus striving to assume such a command post from which it could dictate its terms to other states, could decide what internal structure should exist in some or other country, how states should build their relations. The Soviet Union opposes this aggressive course with a line at easing tension in the world, against the militarisation of space, at the quest of practical ways of ending the arms race, above all that of nuclear arms.

Andrey Gromyko and Fernando Moran expressed the consensus that the present tense international situation requires efforts of all states aimed at removing the threat of nuclear catastrophe, at curbing the arms race and improving the international climate.

Within this context, Fernando Moran welcomed on behalf of the Spanish Government the Soviet-American agreement on the subject and aims of the forthcoming Soivet-American talks on space and nuclear armaments. It was stated from the Soviet side that, given goodwill and strict observance of the Geneva agreement, it is possible to ensure the reaching of mutually acceptable accords directed at preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth.

Having discussed the course of work of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, the sides expressed their readiness to facilitate the reaching at the conference of accords on mutually acceptable confidence- and security-building measures both of a political and international level and of a military-technical character.

Andrey Gromyko and Fernando Moran expressed concern over the remaining dangerous situation in the Middle East. In doing so a certain closeness of the stands of the sides manifested itself as regards the fact that a comprehensive and just Middle East settlement can be ensured only on the basis of total withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the territories occupied in 1967, implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, includng its right to the creation of its own independent state and ensuring the right of all states in that area, including Israel, to indepedent and safe existence.

The Soviet Union and Spain resolutely declared for a quest for peaceful ways for the resolution of the problems existing in Central America, against any forms of interference in internal affairs of the countries of that region. They hold that the initiatives of the state of the Contadora Group open up an opportunity for a peaceful political settlement of the situation around Nicaragua.

Both sides declared their support for the people of South Africa in its struggle against apartheid and racism, stressed the need for the speediest implementation of the U.N. decisions on the granting of independence in Namibia. Other international issues of mutual interest were also discussed.

Spanish Reaction to Visit

LD282303 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by special correspondent Igor Kudrin from Madrid]

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko has arrived in Madrid on the very last day of February. It has to be said that February is altogether a portentous month for Soviet-Spanish ties. Exactly 8 years ago diplomatic relations were established between our countries. Not so much time has passed since them, it seems, but in that period tangible ties have taken place, have been attained, in the most varied fields. Business cooperation is picking up speed, and exchanges in the cultural field are actively developing.

Commenting on the visit of the Soviet minister, the Spanish press is returning again and again to the most important topical theme, to the theme of the struggle for peace and for strengthening security in Europe.

Spanish people are truly seriously concerned about the situation on the European Continent and the deployment here to American nuclear missiles. The American doctrine of so-called star wars has not found support here and has evoked widespread condemnation. In Madrid they are noting unanimously that the visit of Comrade Gromyko will strengthen ties between Soviet and Spanish peoples, even more, who have long since felt mutual liking and respect for each other.

At the present time the words of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko are often recalled here, about the fact that the Soviet Union is ready both for further developing good mutually beneficial relations with Spain in various fields, for cooperation with it in the international arena, and for peace and security of the peoples.

W. GERMAN FDP CONGRESS CONCLUDES ACTIVITIES

PM281127 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Ye. Korolev report: "Free Democratic Party Congress"]

[Text] Saarbruecken -- The 36th Congress of the FRG's Free Democratic Party (FDP) has been held here.

The FDP Congress has been held in conditions of a party crisis, which started after its withdrawal from the ruling coalition with the Social Democratic Party of Germany and its entry into coalition with the right-wing conservative Christian Democratic Union Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU) bloc. The party has lost many of its members and to a considerable degree has lost the voters' confidence. Many observers even wonder if the FDP can remain on the FRG political scene at all.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman and FRG foreign minister, who addressed the congress, paid great attention to foreign policy questions. He stressed the importance of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the whole complex of nuclear and space weapons due to starting on 12 March in Geneva. At the same time he justified the U.S. plans for space militarization, calling for these plans to be "studied attentively," though by no means all the congress delegates agreed with this attitude to these American plans. Thus, the northern Black Forest regional FDP organization proposed that the congress oppose space militarization.

However, under pressure from the FDP federal leadership, this draft resolution was voted down. A draft resolution of two FDP regional organizations calling for an end to the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles on FRG territory was also voted down on Genscher's initiative.

At the same time, unlike their partners in the CDU/CSU coalition, the FDP Congress favored the halting of the discussion on the western borders of Poland and condemned "any attempts to question the inviolability of the existing borders in Europe as fixed in the Eastern treaties." Those who would like to reverse the wheel of history are harming the cause of peace, a congress resolution says.

A "liberal manifesto", which is seen as an FDP policy document in the sphere of the party's economic and social policy for the forthcoming period, was adopted at the congress. According to this document, the FDP will struggle primarily for the interests of capital and against any state interference in economic and social questions.

Martin Bangemann, who is FRG economics minister in Kohl's cabinet, was elected new FDP chairman at the congress.

KOHL'S 'DIVIDED GERMANY' REPORT ASSESSED

LD281119 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Bonn February 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov reports:

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl made a report in the Bundestag with its main tendency well expressed in its title: "On the State of the Nation in a Divided Germany". Although the chancellor assured that Bonn is willing to develop relations with the other German state in line with the treaty on the basic principles or relations between the GDR and the FRG, it follows from his pronouncements that the present Government of the FRG does not consider the German Democratic Republic an independent, sovereign state and is not prepared to recognise GDR citizenship. Underlining some "special character" of relations between the two German states Helmut Kohl spoke again of the allegedly "unsettled German question" which in his opinion can be solved "under the European roof".

Equally contradictory were his statements concerning the FRG's relations with other neighbouring socialist countries. He assured that his government intended to pursue a policy of dialogue and mutual understanding with them on the basis of the treaties signed and at the same time reaffirmed Bonn's well-known belief that the question of frontiers can finally settled only "in a future peace treaty". The chancellor, obviously unwilling to recognise the post-war territorial and political realities in Europe, mentioned more than once a certain "dividing line between the East and the West."

Speaking of the approaching 40th anniversary of the defeat of Hitler fascism, the chancellor admitted that May 8, 1945, was a "liberation day". This, however, did not prevent him from describing that day as "the lowest point in German history" and attacking the socialist German state established after the downfall of the fascist reich.

Representatives of opposition parties, speaking in debate on chancellor's report, criticised his position on the question of frontiers and relations with the GDR. The FRG's relations with the GDR and other neighbouring socialist states, said Hans Apel, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party group in the Bundestag, are complicated by the fact that CDU leaders increasingly often "call in question our Eastern treaties, especially the western frontiers of Poland, while the chancellor is manoeuvring instead of taking a clear-cut stand".

Those who call in question the present frontiers, he stressed, will meet with no approval either in the East or the West.

Antje Vollmer, co-chairman of the parliamentary group of the Greens' party, called for the recognition of GDR citizenship and the existing frontiers. It is necessary, she stressed, to abandon our territorial claims to our neighbours and our demands for a revision of the frontiers.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES BELGIAN FRENCH COMMUNITY LEADER

LD281813 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 28 TASS -- Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committtee of the CPSU, minister of culture of the U.S.S.R., received a delegation of the French Community of Belgium led by Minister-President of the Community Philip Moureau. The delegation is taking part in a week-long cultural festival of Wallonia in Moscow.

During the meeting the sides discussed ways for strengthening and developing further cultural ties between the Soviet Union and the French community of Belgium.

NATO EXERCISES ORIENTED AGAINST ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

LD281752 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

NATO's headquarters in Brussels has orientated the large-scale "Wintex-85" command and staff exercises, which started in the countries of the North Atlantic bloc, to subversive struggle against the anti-war movement, which is viewed as the "internal enemy". The authorities of the NATO countries have been set the task to outline political, military and organizational measures in the event of a "crisis situation". The government institutions involved in the exercises are instructed to centre their efforts on "neutralizing subversive actions of the internal enemy".

The British Government has drawn up, as has been learnt from the press, special instructions on "preparatory measures in the event of war." Under the instructions the British "MI-5" counter-espionage service has already made up a list of 20,000 "suspects" and "potentially subversive elements", who are to be immediately put under arrest, if a war breaks out. Among the blacklisted persons are the leaders and activists of the movement for nuclear disarmament, that country's biggest anti-war organization leading the struggle against the deployment of American cruise missiles in the British Isles.

The American-NATO militaristic circles are toughening repressions, victimizing the participants in the anti-war actions, whose large scope hampers the implementation of Washington administration's adventurist foreign policy. The NATO headquarters in Brussels has endorsed a document code-named 10-1 ordering the suppression of any unrest by the troops in "emergency circumstances", if this unrest jeopardizes "the free world's strategic interests". A special centre functions in the West German city of Bad-Ems to practice actions of troops under conditions "creating a threat to internal security". Three thousand FRG Bundeswehr officers are undergoing special training in the methods of combat anti-war actions of broad public circles.

The NATO's "iron wheel" is a component part of the punitive repressive machinery used by the Western rulers against those in the USA and in the other NATO countries who come out in defence of the basic human right to life and for the prevention of nuclear war, condemns the deployment of American nuclear Pershings and cruise missiles in Europe, the criminal plans for a militarization of outer space, which are being outlined by the Washington administration. Police and judicial repressions are ever more widely used to combat the "internal enemy". However crude and cruel the large-scale repressions may be, the ruling circles of the USA and the NATO countries will never be able to silence the champions of peace, who express humankind's striving to survive, to curb the arms race and to prevent war.

NATO EAGER TO KEEP GREECE FOR 'STRATEGIC' ENDS

PM281437 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Feb 85 First Edition p 1

[A. Bogomolov "commentary" under the "World Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow" rubric: "The Generals Are Not Pleased"]

[Text] Anti-Greek hysteria has hit NATO's capitals. Generals, politicians, and the right-wing press are indignant at a recent statement by Greek Deputy Defense Minister A. Dhrosoyiannis. He pointed out that his country required the North Atlantic bloc leadership to desist from holding any more military maneuvers in the Aegean Sea, that is to say, in the immediate vicinity of Greek shores. During these exercises NATO warships and aircraft frequently violate the country's airspace and territorial waters, creating a threat to its security. Therefore, A. Dhrosoyiannis stated, Athens rejects the "invitation" to take part in the "Wintex-Simex" joint maneuvers.

A lot is now being said in Washington and Brussels, where the NATO headquarters is located, about the "traditional friendship between NATO and Greece," "fidelity to the Atlantic ideals," and so forth. However, the real reasons for the interest of the United States and the aggressive bloc it heads in Greece was revealed by U.S. Assistant Secretary for European and Canadian Affairs Richard Haas when speaking in Washington: "Greece is of great strategic significance for the West, because it is located at the crossroads of Europe, the Near East, and Africa. It is capable of controlling the sea and air lanes of the Mediterranean." There is clearly a desire to turn the ancient land of Greece into a bridgehead for tension and aggression in the region. This policy is being justified by the same hackneyed "Soviet military threat" and, in particular, according to Haas, a Soviet desire to "seize the Dardanelles."

Yeorgalas, known as the "Goebbels of Athens," who was chief of the propaganda service under the "black colonels" who previously ruled Greece, once said: "Greece cannot exist without NATO and NATO cannot exist without Greece." As far as the second part of the statement is concerned, the successor to Hitler's lieutenant is, of course, right, judging by all accounts, the bloc's bosses are unable to accept Athens' independent course. The country's active, peace-loving foreign policy aimed at developing relations with socialist countries, removing the threat of war, and creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans is not to their liking. The people of Greece, however, are firmly convinced that it is not only possible but necessary to exist without NATO.

GREEK-SOVIET SOCIETY AWARDED BY SUPREME SOVIET

LD281435 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 28 TASS -- The Order of Friendship Among Peoples has been conferred upon the Greek-Soviet Society by decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet for its great contribution to consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Greece and the Soviet Union and on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its foundations.

CYPRIOT TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS TBILISI

LD241954 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Text] Tbilisi February 24 TASS -- The stay of the Cypriot trade union delegation here has ended in a Soviet-Cypriot meeting at a major clothing factory in Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia (a Soviet Transcaucasian republic). The delegation is on a visit in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet trade unions.

"The stay in the Soviet Union will, undoubtedly, serve towards a deepening of mutually beneficial cooperation of partnership between the trade unions of our countries," said Savvas Christodulo, the head of the delegation, secretary of the Cyprus Union of Clothing and Footwear Industry Workers. We have drawn much useful for ourselves from the experience of the activities of the Soviet trade unions. Thus we have been greatly impressed by the conditions provided for the working women. A shorter working day, a ramified network of kindergartens and creches, a real opportunity to combine work and rest at sanatoria -- preventoria built by factories, helps resolve many difficult questions of every-day work and life. The new technology and equipment, which facilitate the work of women, do not pose any threat of unemployment for them.

"The most important issue today," the Cypriot trade union figure pointed out, "is to preserve peace. We support the Soviet proposals for general and complete nuclear disarmament. The danger of a world conflagration would considerably lessen if the United States too commits itself not to be the first to use the nuclear weapons and accepts the USSR's constructive and concrete proposals for the prevention of a militarization of outer space".

The Cypriot trade union delegation was received at the branch republican committee of the Union of Textile and Light Industry Workers at the trade union centre of Georgia.

PRO-SYRIAN LEBANESE OPPOSITION LEADER VISITS USSR

PM281305 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Solidarity With the People of Lebanon"]

[Text] A delegation of the Lebanese Syrian Social Party headed by its chairman A. Mahayri visited the Soviet Union 18-25 February at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Afro-Asian Countries.

During the visit the delegation told people about the Lebanese patriots' courageous struggle against the Israeli occupation and about the activities of the party and the country's other national patriotic forces aimed at the restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence.

Representatives of the Soviet public expressed the Soviet people's firm solidarity with the Lebanese people, who are putting up a heroic resistance to the Israeli occupation forces, and resolutely denounced the occupation forces' brutal terror against the civilian population in the south of the country.

The Lebanese guests expressed a high opinion of the Soviet Union's principled stance on the questions of a Near East settlement and its consistent support for the struggle of the Lebanese and other Arab peoples against Israeli aggression and for thwarting imperialist plans in the Near East.

PERES CALL FOR SEPARATE ARAB-ISRAELI TALKS HIT

LD281449 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] New York February 28 TASS -- Israeli Prime Minister Peres called again for holding separate Arab-Israeli talks. Speaking in Jerusalem he said he was prepared to hold direct talks with a delegation consisting of Jordanians and Palestinians, provided it did not include people known as members of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In other words, the Israeli prime minister confirmed once more that Tel Aviv intends to continue to ignore the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine and, hence, the right of this people to self-determination and the establishment of its own independent state.

As is known the United States, Israel's ally in the anti-Arab strategic alliance, also favours direct separate talks. While rejecting the only realistic way to Middle East settlement -- by calling a representative international conference under the UN aegis with the participation of all the sides concerned -- Washington and Tel Aviv are increasing tension in the Middle East by means of blackmail and gross pressure. What they want is to intimidate the Arab states and to impose imperialistic-Zionist diktat on them.

IZVESTIYA MARKS KUWAITI NATIONAL HOLIDAY

PM280917 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Country's National Day"]

[Text] Kuwait, 25 Feb -- The Kuwaiti people are celebrating their national day today.

In 1961 this Arab state, located on the shores of the Persian Gulf, ceased to be a British protectorate and gained independence.

Kuwait firmly and consistently advocates a just and all-encompassing Near East settlement and the convening of an international conference on this question; it provides help to the victims of Israeli aggression, and supports the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for their legitimate national rights. It resolutely condemns the foreign military presence in the Persian Gulf region and advocates its demilitarization. Kuwait is an active member of the Nonaligned Movement. Year by year Soviet-Kuwaiti ties which date back to the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1963 are developing and strengthening and bilateral cooperation in the economic, trade, and other spheres is expanding.

TAFT VISITS SOMALIA TO PROVE U.S. 'SINCERITY'

LD262343 Moscow International Service in Somali 1600 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] The U.S. deputy secretary for defense, William Taft, paid a visit to Somalia. A cable by the UPI agency said the sole purpose of Taft's visit to Somalia was to prove to Somalia U.S. sincerity to its allies.

The Washington envoy held talks with the first vice president of Somalia, who is also the country's defense minister, Mohamed Ali Samantar. The two officials discussed the expansion of military cooperation between the United States and Somalia, and the use of Somali military bases of Berbera and Kismayu by the U.S. Armed Forces.

Informed sources say Taft's journey is just the beginning of the U.S. leadership's policy to prepare for the hostility the United States is planning to instigate in the Horn of Africa. The overall objective of this is to create tension and instability in the Horn of Africa. The military agreement signed between the United States and Somalia in 1980 permits the United States to use military bases in Somalia.

The expansion and modernization of the bases will be funded by the United States at a cost of $100 million. The Berbera base will have the longest runway on the African Continent to accommodate all types of U.S. military aircraft, particularly those that carry bombs.

The U.S. Rapid Deployment Force stages frequent military maneuvers in Somali territory. Foreign news agencies in Mogadishu say the Pentagon representative's objective is to expand the U.S. foothold in Somalia, which is one of the countries in the backbone of U.S. Middle East strategy, namely the countries of the Indian Ocean region and East Africa.

A commentary by UPI implied that the U.S. leadership has recognized its failure to fully exploit its military agreement with Somalia, which was designed to safeguard its interests in those regions. Although Somalia receives a large quantity of military hardware and an unlimited number of military experts from the United States, the Somali Armed Forces cannot be depended upon because of their inability to fight.

The Reagan administration is greatly disturbed by the ongoing war waged by the Somali nationalists against the Mogadishu regime and the failure of the Mogadishu clique to get international support. UPI added that the world believes Somalia is a bellicose nation that cannot be trusted, and this further worries the Reagan administration.

USSR-TANZANIAN CULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED

PM281119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 7

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] A session of the Soviet-Tanzanian Mixed Commission on Cultural Ties, during which the two sides agreed and signed a protocol on cultural and scientific coopration between the USSR and Tanzania for 1985-1986, was held 25-26 February at the USSR Foreign Ministry.

The document envisages the further development of cooperation in culture, education, science, cinematography, health care, sport, and cadre training.

Mahmoud Issa, Tanzanian charge d'affaires and interim in the USSR, attended the signing.

MORE ON SOVIET DELEGATION'S VISIT TO URUGUAY

IZVESTIYA on Moscow Departure

PM281239 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Announcements"]

[Text] A USSR delegation headed by B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Montevideo on 25 February. It will take part in events connected with the inauguration of Julio Mario Sanguinetti as president of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by I. Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Pesidium; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the International Relations Department of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yu.I. Volskiy, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Second Latin American Countries Department, and other officials.

Juan Pedro Amestoy, Uruguayan ambassador to the USSR, was in the send-off party.

Meeting With Parliamentarians

LD010947 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Montevideo March 1 TASS -- A delegation from the USSR led by Bally Yazkuliyev, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, has paid a (?visit) to Enrique Tarigo, chairman of the Senate and of the General Assembly (Parliament) of Uruguay, who assumes vice-presidential office today.

The leader of the Soviet delegation conveyed to Enrique Tarigo a message from Soviet parliamentarians, which expresses congratulations on behalf of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the resumption of the work of the higher legislative body of Uruguay and wishes of big successes for the benefit of its friendly people. The message stresses that the Soviet Union attaches much significance to developing and deepening many-sided relations with Uruguay. Parliamentary links and contacts could become one of the directions of further extending cooperation.

Such cooperation, the message says, is especially important internationally now that dangerous trends, which give rise to concern in the Soviet Union and in most other peace-loving states, have still not been overcome in the development of world affairs.

A similar message from the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR was presented to Antonio Marchesani, chairman of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, with whom the delegation also had a meeting.

During the conversations that took place Enrique Tarigo and Antonio Marchesano stressed the high respect of the people of Uruguay for the Soviet Union, pointing out that new conditions are taking shape now, which is favorable for the development of all-round links between the two countries.

CHERNENKO RECEIVES RSFSR DEPUTY CREDENTIALS

LD282151 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report over video]

[Text] Today the credentials of deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation were presented to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The credentials were presented by Comrade Kalinin, chairman of the constituency of the capital. [video shows Chernenko standing, being addressed by Kalinin]

[Begin recording] [Kalinin] Dear Konstantin Ustinovich, permit me to congratualate you and assure you that, we, the working people of Kuybyshevskiy Rayon, will justify your high trust and work in such a way as to complete the 5-year plan in a fitting manner and worthily greet the 27th party congress. Permit me to congratulate you once again and present you with these credentials, and to wish you health and great creative successes, for the sake of the prosperity of our great homeland.

[Chernenko] Thank you.

[Prokofyev] Dear Konstantin Ustinovich, on behalf of the Communists, the working people, and the residents of the rayon, accept our most cordial congratulations upon your election as a deputy to the Supreme Soviet, and our wishes for good health and new successes in your noble work for the sake of our homeland and the Communist Party.

[Chernenko] Thank you. The election campaign went well everywhere. Our task now is to implement the mandate given by the electorate, by the Communists who spoke at the meetings.

[Grishin] We must say with satisfaction to you that in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon you were elected unanimously.

[Chernenko] Thank you, thank you.

[Grishin] For example, out of 130,000 voters, I don't remember exactly, but roughly 130,000 voters ... [interrupted]

[Prokofyev] One hundred and thirty-six thousand.

[Grishin] One hundred and thirty-six thousand voted precisely for you. This testifies to your immense prestige among the working people, all the working people, of course. Any other constituency would certainly have voted the same way. We are glad that Kuybyshevskiy constituency rose to the occasion, so to speak.

Now they have prepared you a souvenir, Konstantin Ustinovich. They have written: To Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, from the electorate of Kuybyshevskiy electoral constituency, 1985. It was made by the craftsmen of the Melz works with their own hands. [video shows model sailing ship]

[Chernenko] Thank you, thank you. Convey to them, to all the comrades, my greeting and very best wishes (?in their activity) and work, and wishes that all the mandates given to us will be fulfilled.

[Kalinin] Very many came back to Moscow from the union republics and from other towns to vote for you.

[Grishin] And yesterday, at the bureau of the Communist Party obkom, in the presence of raykom secretaries, representatives of rayispolkoms, and Moscow City Soviet staff, we considered all these questions and mapped out measures for the implementation of all the remarks, proposals, and mandates made by the electorate in the course of the election to the Supreme Soviet and the local soviets of people's deputies.

Yesterday we also summed up the results of work for 2 months in Moscow; plans are being fulfilled, and it is a pleasure for me to tell you that the plan in industry, construction, transport, and in all spheres of the municipal economy, even the trade turnover plan, demanding though it was, has been fulfilled. Muscovites have already managed to work 1 day in these 2 months on saved material resources.

[Chernenko] Yes, that's good, a valuable initiative. [starts reading from paper] We have been speaking here about the positive things that we have done, but at the same time, these elections and the whole election campaign have been distinctive for the heightened initiative by the working people, and that is a very healthy and correct trend. It shows that the measures that we adopted at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum to improve the work of the soviets are giving practical results. It is a good thing that our soviets have begun to make wider use of their rights to increase the production of consumer goods and improve their quality. They are playing an increasingly active role in the implementation of the school reform, supervision of the activity of our legislative bodies, the strengthening of discipline and order, and the solution of many other questions concerning people's working and living conditions. That line must be consolidated and developed. Greater initiative, greater persistence in organizational work -- that is what we must all work on now. This is particularly important now as the party is advancing toward its congress. I thank you once again, comrades, for your trust. May you be healthy and happy! Good luck, thank you very much, both personally and at public level!

[Grishin and Kalinin] Thank you!

[Prokofyev] Thank you, Konstantin Ustinovich, very much. Thank you for your kind words and wishes. [end recording]

[Announcer] Attending the presentation of the certificate were Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Comrade Pribytkov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Prokofyev, first secretary of the Kuybyshev Raykom.

Video Report of Presentation

LD281938 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 28 February in the "Vremya" newscast carries a 7-minute report on Chernenko receiving the RSFSR Supreme Soviet election certificate.

The video shows Chernenko standing in a small room which looks like a living room. He is facing Grishin, Kalinin, chairman of the Kuybyshev constituency electoral commission, and someone who may be Prokofyev, first secretary of the Kuybyshev Raykom.

Kalinin makes a brief speech of congratulations, while Chernenko nods twice, then at the end says: Thank you. He raises his right hand to shoulder level and shakes Kalinin's hand. (?Prokofyev) then moves forward to shake Chernenko's hand and say a few words of congratulations. He presents a bunch of flowers to Chernenko, who grasps them with his right hand.

At this point Chernenko's aide Pribytkov moves into the camera's view up to Chernenko's right. Then the camera switches to show three photographers taking pictures of the scene. The next clip shows Chernenko standing in the same pose with his left hand on the chair back. As he says a few words about the tasks ahead, his diction is poor and he pauses for breath at 1 - or 2-second intervals.

After a brief clip of photographers taking more pictures, the camera switches to Chernenko sitting back in a chair at a table with his arms at his sides. Grishin and the other officials named above are seated at the table with their arms resting on it. Grishin says a few words on the success of the election campaign and then draws Chernenko's attention to a model sailing ship in a glass case which was made by workers at the Melz plant as a souvenir of the elections for Chernenko. Chernenko, still in the same pose, says a few words of gratitude in the same breathless way as before. Grishin then tells Chernenko of a Moscow Gorkom meeting yesterday to discuss the requests of the electorate and review local success. The camera then shows Kalinin and (?Prokofyev) at the table and then switches to Chernenko again, now holding a piece of paper in his left hand and putting on his glasses with his right. He reads from the paper about work done so far and the tasks lying ahead, bringing his right hand up twice to turn the pages. He then puts the pages together and moves them to one side on the table, removes his glasses and puts them on the table, and nods while thanking those at the table.

PRAVDA COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO CEREMONY REMARKS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 March carries in its First Edition on page 1 a TASS report entitled "Presentation of Credentials of Election as RSFSR Supreme Soviet Deputy to K.U. Chernenko." It is substantively identical to the Moscow Television Service Russian version published in the 28 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1, except for the following:

First paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads:...[Text] The elections to the supreme soviets of the union and autonomous republics and to the local soviets demonstrated the Soviet people's high degree of political activeness and the indestructible unity of the party and people. They were convincing new evidence of total support for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state aimed at improving developed socialism in the country for the sake of creation and peace.

Credentials of a...(supplying introductory paragraph, picking up first paragraph, line one)

Above the report PRAVDA publshes a photograph showing Chernenko standing facing Grishin, Privytkov, and Prokofyev. His left hand is resting on the back of a chair.

AFP: IZVESTIYA PHOTO OF CHERNENKO 'RETOUCHED'

AU281707 Paris AFP in English 1702 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Moscow, Feb 28 (AFP) -- The official Soviet Government newspaper IZVESTIYA today published a front-page photograph of ailing Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko standing up and leaning on an armchair to receive his credentials as a member of the Supreme Soviet (parliament).

Mr. Cherneko, who is 73 and believed to be suffering from emphysema, a lung disease, is smiling in the picture. He is standing behind Viktor Grishin, a Politburo member who is the Communist Party leader for the Moscow area, and two other officials. A Western expert said the photograph had been retouched. Mr. Chernenko, who is short, was half a head taller than the others in the picture, he added.

LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA COMPARISON OF GROMYKO SPEECH

Moscow LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA in Russian on 20 February carries an unattributed report on Gromyko's 19 February Kaliningradskiy Electoral Okug speech on pages 1 and 2. It has been compared with the PRAVDA report published in the 20 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages 1-6, revealing the following variations:

Page R 1, paragraph one, line one reads in LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA:... [Text] Dear comrades! It is with emotion that I take this platform. I address my profound gratitude to all the labor collectives which have nominated and supported my candidacy as an RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

I think my agent, Vladimir Ivanovich Morozov, and the other comrades who have spoken here for their kind words about me. Of course, it is not for me to judge whether I am as good a man as has been said here. Listening to the speakers, I even felt a certain embarrassment, if I may put it that way. but I was helped to overcome it by my confidence that the voters, when they cast their votes 24 February, will vote for candidates who are sons and daughters of the Soviet people and of our party. This is a manifestation of the essence of democracy in our state of the whole people.

I attribute the lofty trust placed in me to Lenin's glorious party -- the organizer and inspirer of all our successes.

The authority and...(picking up paragraph five, line three, supplying opening remarks).

Last paragraph, last line LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA reads:...Supreme Soviet Presidium. (This announcement was greeted by tumultuous, prolonged applause.)

During the preparations for the elections of the supreme organs of power, whether at union or republican level, and to the local soviets, our country's citizens always take a statesmanlike view of the state of affairs. They assess the social and economic achievements from this viewpoint and think about how to successfully resolve the great tasks set by the party. That is what is happening today.

The people can see that the country is making confident headway. The economic development...(picking up page R 2, paragraph one, two, supplying editorial annotation and additional paragraph).

Page R 2, paragraph one third line, LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA reads:...Soviet people's prosperity. In industry as a whole the production growth rates were higher than those laid down in the plan. This also applies to labor productivity, the increase of which accounted for the highest proportion of output growth in the entire history of our industry's development. These results are not bad.

Another example. In agriculture, despite unfavorable weather conditions, gross output increased by 5.6 percent in 1984 compared with the annual average for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. That is not a bad indicator, either.

The party's agrarian policy, which provides for the consistent intensification of agricultural production, was, as is known, developed and given concrete form in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum.

The shortcomings in...(picking up paragraph two, line one, supplying additional passage).

Paragraph five, last line LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA reads:... amazing titantic strength.

The working people of Kaliningradskiy Electoral Okrug make a great contribution to the labor achievements of the RSFSR and the whole country. The award of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Commiteee for good results in the all-union socialist competition for 1984 was a well earned appraisal of their labor achievements. I warmly congratulate you on this award.

Permit me to wish you, my voters, new successes in implementing the targets of the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole. The okrug's working people are proving with practical actions that they know how to keep their word and that they are serious about their plans and promises. They will undoubtedly continue to act in this way.

The elections of people's deputies are a vivid demonstration of how socialist democracy works and functions. The idea of democracy as power of the people in the people's interests is realized in our country through the soviets above all. In this connection it is entirely apposite to compare the nature and practice of the formatkin of organs of state power in the Soviet Union and in the world where capital rules and human values are mercilessly trampled to suit the exploiters. They value only what brings advantage or profit. These are the scales of which everything is weighed by those who hold power in their hands over there.

They care nothing for the future of people deprived of work. What kind of a society is that, where millions of citizens are cast out from a life worthy of man and are left without the means to exist, where it is not even considered shameful to make money from moral degradation, from ethical degeneracy, from the exploitation of human souls. The police nightstick guards the narrow, selfish interests of the ruling class. It is ready for those who defend the working people's rights and who come out against the senseless arms race and war preparations.

At the service of the bourgeoisie there are many loudmouths who specialize in various fabrications about socialism and the social system in our country. The conveyor belt which produces falsehoods and fabrications about socialism has been constantly at work since the day when the Russian proletariat, under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik party, accomplished the October Revolution which put an end to the exploiters' oppression over one-sixth of the globe.

These bourgeois yes-men vie with each other in the attempt to prove that the true democracy is not the people's socialist democracy, but the democracy which exists in capitalist countries and which is cut to suit the exploiting class. Many thousands of times such such deceitful claims have been convincingly refuted both by scientific theory and life itself. Every thinking person cannot fail to see the truly yawning gulf which separates socialist democracy from bourgeois democracy. After all, everyone knows that in the capitalist countries matters are arranged in such a way as to prevent representatives of the working people from becoming involved in managing the state.

Here is a concrete fact characteristic of bourgeois democracy. In the U.S. Senate, the upper house of the American Congress, there is not a single representative of the working class. No, not one! The powers that be took care to ensure that not even the voice of a working person should be heard from the platform of a body which is passed off as a model of democracy. The situation in the other chamber of Congress, the House of Representatives, is no different.

What, then, can we say about all the other components of state and administrative power in such a country.

It is hardly surprising that the figures who determine policy, both domestic and foreign, in the capitalist countries seek to discredit socialism and socialist democracy.

The Soviet people scornfully reject all such calumnies. They determinedly follow the path they have chosen, including in the sphere of the state system. The deputies of soviets at all levels faithfully serve the people and fulfill their will. They are of one flesh with their people and have no higher duty then concern for the people's well-being.

In their international activity, the CPSU and the Soviet state are invariably guided by our people's unanimous mandate to strengthen the foundations of universal peace. Every Soviet person votes for this. The will of those who gave their lives for our motherland's freedom and independence and the bright ideals of communism is also sacred for us.

On the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the great victory, there is every reason to say that today, as before, the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist countries, watches unswervingly over peace. We hold firmly...(picking up paragraph six, line three, supplying additional passage).

Paragraph seven, last line, LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA reads:...firm and unbreakable.

There is the Warsaw Pact. For 30 years now it has protected socialism's gain reliably, served the interests of international security well, and generated collective initiatives aimed at strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world. The Warsaw Pact will continue to fulfill its purpose.

There is CEMA, which is an effective instrument of economic integration of the socialist countries, of the international socialist division of labor, and of the establishment of peaceful cooperation among the states.

There is the system of bilateral treaties of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance which works for peace.

In the exacerbated assistance ...(picking up paragraph eight, line one, supplying additional passage).

Paragraph nine, last line LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA reads: ...and bellicose anticommunism.

The peoples, including the peoples of NATO countries, Americans, Britons, West Germans, French, Italians, and others, do not want war. This can also be said of the peoples of all the other states of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The Soviet Union has normal friendly relations with the vast majority of these countries and close fraternal ties with some.

Those who are at the helm of the NATO bloc's policy and seek world domination are whipping up the atmosphere of militarist hysteria and spinning the flywheel of military production, especially of mass destruction weapons. Every day they display what could be called addiction to the arms race.

One cannot describe...(picking up last paragraph, line one, supplying additional passage).

Page R 4, paragraph nine, last line, LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA reads: ...for the consequences.

Both powers -- The Soviet Union and the United States -- must be fully aware of the tremendous responsibility they carry. This is the responsibility for the resolution of the most urgent problems of the modern world, problems connected with ending the arms race and with real disarmament, up to the total elimination of nulcear weapons.

The frivolous attitude with which certain U.S. circles are approaching the talks which are soon to begin, merits stern condemnation from all states which occupy positions of peace and call for a positive outcome to the talks.

As for the...(picking up paragraph ten, line one, supplying additional passage)

Page R 6, paragraph three, line four, LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA reads:...their own destiny.

No state has the right to interfere in another state's internal affairs or impose an alien system on other peoples. Any external actions to replace or undermine a state's social system or overthrow its legitimate government are impermissible.

We resolutely condemn...(picking up paragraph three, line four, supplying additional passage)

Paragraph five, last line, LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA reads:...dentente and trust."

Comrades! The Soviet Union's foreign policy is strong because the will of all the Soviet people is behind it. The guarantee of its effectiveness is the selfless labor of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia.

This policy will continue to be directed toward ensuring favorable international conditions for our successful progress along the path of communist creation.

The party and people devote unflagging attention to strengthening the country's defense capability. Our valiant Armed Forces have everything they need to defend socialism's gains. We and our allied states have sufficient forces and resources to uphold our interests and our security.

Our achievements both...(picking up paragraph six, line one, supplying additional passage)

Paragraph six, last line, LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA reads:...in the world.

In conclusion, permit me once again to thank you for the high trust placed in me to be your candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. I assure you, dear comrades, that I will spare no effort to justify that trust...(LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA ends, rewording final passage)

MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA COMPARISON OF TIKHONOV SPEECH

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVADA in Russian on 22 February carries on pages 1-2 an unattributed report of Tikhonov's election speech. It has been compared with the Moscow PRAVDA Russian version published in the 26 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages R 5-12, revealing the following variations:

Page R 6, paragraph six, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads:...Comrade N.A. Tikhonov's Speech.

Dear comrades! Allow me first to cordially thank the collectives of Moscow's Vtoroy Chasovoy Zavod Production Association and the Lenin Locomotive Depot, which nominated me as a candidate deputy, as well as all those who have spoken here, for the warm words and wishes for success and for the trust to represent your interests in the RSFSR Supreme Soviet!

I would like to assure you, dear comrades, that I will... (adding passage, and omitting "the candidate deputy said")

Paragraph seven, line two, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads:.. done to me -- to be your deputy. There is no... (adding passage)

Page 7 paragraph one, line five, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads:...all Frunzenskiy Rayon working people, wishes for great...(substituting "working people" for "voters")

Paragraph five last line, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads:...faster than expenditure. Production prime costs have fallen. The energy-and metal-intensiveness of the national income has diminished.

The average annual... (adding passage, picking up paragrpah six)

Page R8, paragraph three, line one, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA omits "the candidate deputy emphasized that."

Paragraph five, line three, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads:...27th party congress.

A high example of communist awareness and a selfless attitude to work is set by heroes of socialist labor -- Vladimir Ivanovich Kamitsin, leader of a team of setters of machine tools with digital program control; Sergey Yegorovich Yatskov, electric locomotive driver; Yevdokiya Andreyevna Ozhina, confectioners' team leader at the Bolshevik Factory; Raisa Grigoryevna Lifanova, shift chief at the central telegraph office; Antonina Mikhaylovna Pokhmelnova, assembler at the Vtoroy Chasovoy Zavod Association; Boris Ivanovich Nastin, milling machine operator and winner of the State Prize; and Anatoliy Petrovich Pilenkov, painters' team leader. I could name many other innovators and leading production workers. They are people... (adding passage and picking up line four)

Last paragraph, line eight, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA omits "the candidate deputy declared."

Page R9, paragraph three, last line, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads:...our common cause.

Let us recall the first 5-year plans and the postwar period. Under very difficult conditions and with lower labor productivity than in the industrially developed countries of the West, Soviet people, thanks to the advantages of the socialist system, resolved very complex problems which capitalism has not resolved in centuries and which it cannot resolve. The Soviet economy is developing dynamically and without crises.

As a result, the population's full employment was ensured here long ago, education and health care systems available to everyone have been created, and the people's well-being is growing constantly.

We must make... (adding passage, picking up paragraph four)

Paragraph six, last line, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...and daily life. The second clock and watch plant is a graphic example. During this 5-year plan 700 robots and automatic manipulators, 400 other units of highly productive equipment, and dozens of new manufacturing processes have already been introduced in the enterprise. Tamara Nikolayevna Sukhova has already spoken here about the results of this work. We can say of the collective of the second clock and watch plant that it is in step with the times and has good prospects!

In the next... (adding passage; picking up paragraph seven)

Page R10, paragraph two, line two, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads:...every labor collective. The front line of the scientific and technical revolution now passes through every work place, plant laboratory, scientist's study, and construction site. In a word, this is a matter of state importance. I am sure... (adding passage)

Line four, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads:...automated production systems.

I would specially like to emphasize the great role which the collective of the Keldysh Order of Lenin Institute of Applied Mathematics is called upon to play in this matter.

In your rayon there are many other scientific establishments, experimental design bureaus, and enterprises in leading directions of scientific and technical progress, and we are confident that they will also do everything necessary to switch the economy to the path of intensive development and scale advanced scientific and technical heights.

Another important direction... (adding passage, picking up paragraph three)

Page R11, paragraph two, last line, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads:...improved apartment layout.

The rate of growth of consumer goods production has increased. We have satisfied many requirements in terms of quantity, but how do things stand as regard the range and quality? It is here that shortcomings are detected. Let us take a specific example: production of leather footwear. We produce more of it than the United States, the FRG, Britain, and Japan put together, but we still do not satisfy the demand for many types of modern, comfortable, and good-looking footwear, particularly for women, children, and the elderly, or for sporting purposes.

The government is taking measures to rectify the situation. Here we also count on Moscow footwear enterprises. Production of high-quality goods using the same resources -- this is the chief way to meet the public demand, and this applies, of course, not just to footwear but to all consumer goods.

It is very important to... (adding passage and picking up paragraph three, line three)

Paragraph four, line six, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads:...ideological education work.

I would like to point out with satisfaction today that figures of all creative unions take an active part in the life of labor collectives, extend patronage to shock construction projects in Siberia and the Far East, and seek subjects for their works in the achievements of our contemporaries.

Your Frunzenskiy Rayon also possesses great creative potential, comrades.

The touring itineraries of actors, musicians, and artists, who take their art to Kuzbass miners, Baykal-Amur Mainline railroad men. Far East fishermen, and Non-Chernozem farmers, start from here, from the very center of Moscow, you might say. This process of the mutual spiritual enrichment of people in art and production is very fruitful.

As the economy...(adding passage)

Paragraph four, last line, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...the Soviet person himself -- the builder of the new society.

Comrades! Permit me now to dwell briefly on international questions. ...(rewording)

Page R12, paragraph three, last line, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...the victory holiday. Our defensive alliance threatens on one -- either in Europe, Asia, or other parts of the globe. The strengthening of our community's unity and cohesion will invariably remain the primary concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

The lessons of...(adding passage, picking up paragraph four, line one)

Paragraph six, line four, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...the U.S. court. We are optimists ...(omitting sentence)

Penultimate line, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...lasting peace and every person's paramount right -- the right to life!

Comrades! The spirit of...(substituting "every person's" for "mankind's," adding "comrades!" and omitting passage)

Paragraph seven, line three, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...to creative initiative.

In conclusion, I wish once again to express to you, dear comrades, cordial gratitude for the trust shown in me. I attribute this trust to our dear Communist Party and its wise policy, a policy of peace and creation. I wish all the okrug's voters and all Muscovites new successes, well-being, and happiness! N.A. Tikhonov's...(picking up penultimate line)

PRAVDA, RADIO COMPARISON OF KUYBYSHEV MEETING

Both Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 February in its TASS report entitled "Along the Path of Improving Developed Socialism, Along the Path of Creation and Peace," and Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 22 February carry accounts of the Kuybyshevskiy election meeting. They have been compared with the Moscow Television Service Russian version published in the 25 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages R 1-4, and were found to be substantively identical, except that the paper and radio versions omit the reference to Chernenko as "state chairman of the Defense Council, and supreme commander in chief," which appears in the television report on page R 2, paragraph three, lines one and two.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON CURRENT YEAR'S TASKS

PM271408 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In Accordance With the Party's Plans"]

[Text] The final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is striding confidently across the country. Perceiving the party's plans as their own, vital affairs, urban and rural working people are sparing no effort or energy to implement them. The Soviet people's confidence in the future, cohesion, and unanimity of thought and feeling, which were vividly manifested on the day of the elections to the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets of peoples deputies, are new, impressive evidence of the indestructible unity of the party and people and of the complete and undivided support by our country's working people of the CPSU's political course.

Communists see the supreme meaning of their activities as service to the people. The party's great and multifaceted work, its concern for the welfare and happiness of the people, and the future tasks were profoundly mirrored in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech to voters. The party's efforts aimed at improving management and enhancing the efficiency of the country's national economy, developing the masses' creative initiative and political activeness, improving ideological work, and reinforcing discipline and law and order are having an increasingly fruitful impact. The party has also tackled in real earnest the resolution of major problems such as improving the work of soviets and implementing the school reform, improving party leadership of the Komsomol, boosting people's control, stepping up land reclamation, and enhancing the social role of literature and art.

All this is part and parcel of the work connected with the implementation of the CPSU's strategic course of the all-around improvement of the socialism that has been built in our country, and also of the work conditioned by the specifics of the current political stage, that of widespread preparations for the 27th party congress.

The upcoming congress is called upon to play a special role in the history of our party and the destiny of our country. This congress is faced with the adoption of the new edition of the party program, a program of great creative activity which will make it possible to fully translate into reality our socialist ideals. Priorities include tasks of historic significance -- achievinga sharp risein the level of labor productivity and material well-being of the people along with the all-around flourishing of spiritual culture and the complete and general application of the social justice inherent in our system with its fundamental principle: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor."

The party and the people are confident that the set tasks will be successfully fulfilled. This confidence is based on scientific, realistic forecasts and the very real achievements of recent times. The stable upsurge of industry, the steady growth of our social wealth, the tangible increase in labor productivity, the nationwide scope of socialist competition and the movement to save raw materials and fuel, the priority development of sectors producing goods for the people, and 2 million well appointed new apartments: These are just some of the noteworthy feature of the past year, 1984.

Much has been accomplished, but it is not in our party's traditions to be complacent and satisfied with what has been achieved. The Communists of the Land of the Soviets firmly remember Lenin's behest: Go further without fail, always strive for more. The standard and quality of life in Soviet society improve with every passing year at exactly the rate at which we improve our work.

That means that, in order to enhance the people's well-being more swiftly, it is necessary to improve work in all sectors more swiftly and thoroughly. Ensuring a real breakthrough in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and in increasing the efficiency of the Soviet economy as early as the end of the eighties -- this is the objective to which the main efforts of the party and its Central Committee are geared today.

A prime role in the resolution of the set tasks belongs to party organizations and soviets of peoples deputies. Now that the need for qualitative changes in our economic work has been widely recognized everywhere, everything must be done to ensure that these changes are implemented more decisively. It is important to assimilate more boldly everything useful and valuable that progressive forms and methods of management and the current economic experiments offer, and to improve planning, management, the economic machinery, and the labor remuneration system persistently and without delay. In this context it is necessary carefully and with the utmost attention to study, generalize, and, most importantly, swiftly implement all the instructions, advice, and proposals put forward during the election campaign with a view to improving the work of our organs of power and economic management.

The main guarantee of success is the unity of word and deed, the ability to translate party guidelines into practical tasks and real actions, the profound mastery of the Leninist style of work by all cadres, intolerance of excessive paperwork, and the mania for meetings, idle talk, and formalism. Under present conditions and more than ever before, it is important that personnel in all sectors of economic and production activity combine greater independence with greater responsibility, and strict supervision with the most rigorous demands in cases of inertia, complacency, lack of organization, and violations of executive discipline. In order to worthily fulfill the targets of the 5-year plan and create a good basis for new achievements, the maximum effort, the conscientious fulfillment of our obligations, and a great deal of persistent and enterprising labor are required of each one of us today.

With every passing day the important date of the 40th anniversary of the Great Patriotic War victory comes nearer and nearer. Preparations for the jubilee must give a powerful boost to the intensification of purposeful work for the patriotic education of the working people, above all young people. Instilling in Soviet people love for the motherland and unswerving readiness to defend the gains of socialism -- this is the invariable task of all our ideological work.

Selflessly serving the beloved country and its people is a great and noble mission. It demands of every party member that he spare no effort or energy to ensure the further flourishing of the fatherland and the strengthening of its might, people's happiness, and lasting world peace.

ABRASIMOV'S RELEASE FROM TOURISM POST REPORTED

PM281417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 85 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Petr Andreyevich Abrasimov from his duties as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism in connection with his transfer to other work.

TELEPHONE SERVICE IMPROVEMENT RESOLUTION ADOPTED

PM281503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 23 January 1985 the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On Measures To Strengthen the Material and Technical Base and To Develop Telephone Communication Services Provided for the Population in 1986-90 and the Period Through the Year 2000," which is a constituent part of the comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and the services sphere 1986-2000, being drawn up in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The program provides for the satisfaction of the Soviet people's growing requirements for diverse goods and services, embracing an extensive range of all kinds of services for the population, including telephone communications, to be raised to a qualitatively new level.

The adopted resolution points out that the systematic development of communication means is being carried out in the country. At the same time, the population's requirements for telephone communication services are still not being fully met.

For the purpose of further strengthening the material and technical base and developing and enhancing the quality of telephone communication services provided for the population, the resolution instructs the USSR Ministry of Communications and union republic councils of ministers:

To elaborate and implement measures to develop the country's urban, rural, and intercity communications networks, measures which aim to meet more fully the population's requirement for telephone communication services;

To ensure in 1986-90 the planning, construction, and commissioning of automatic telephone exchanges in cities with a total capacity of 10 million numbers, the further development of the intercity telephone network, and the construction of the necessary buildings for automatic telephone exchanges. Targets have also been determined for commissioning the capacities of these communications means in 1991-2000;

To take measures to strengthen the material and technical base of construction and installation organizations of the USSR Ministry of Communications and the union republic ministries of communications in order to ensure the fulfillment of targets for the development of urban, rural, and intercity telephone communications;

To allocate, beginning in 1986, not less than 75 percent of newly commissioned telephones to the population;

To expand the network of urban, rural, and intercity pay telephones available to the population 24 hours a day, primarily in regions of new housing construction and in population centers where telephone communications are poorly developed, as well as in enterprises, establishments, and organizations, with a view to increasing the number of intercity pay telephones 150-200 percent during 1986-90, and 500-600 percent by the year 2000;

In 1986-90 it is planned to have telephones in all medical establishments, schools, kindergartens, creches, Pioneer camps, trade enterprises, and enterprises for consumer and cultural services for the population in rural localities.

When more than 50 telephones are installed in enterprises, establishments, and organizations of the national economy, the construction of departmental automatic telephone exchanges is to be carried out, as a rule, using capital investments allocated to ministries and departments, with these exchanges being linked in the prescribed manner into the statewide telephone network.

To fulfill the planned program for the development of telephone communications the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent on the Ministry of Communications Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Electronics Industry, the Ministry of Radio Industry, and the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry to ensure in 1986-90 the production of equipment for urban, rural, and intercity automatic telephone exchanges, radio relay lines, pay telephones, transmission systems, and the necessary communications cables.

Construction ministries have been set the target of ensuring in 1986-90 and the period through the year 2000 the manufacture for the USSR Ministry of Communications and the union republic ministries of communications of the ferroconcrete products necessary to carry out the work on developing telephone communications envisaged in this resolution.

The USSR Gosplan is instructed to provide in draft 5-year and annual plans relating to the "communications" sector for ceilings on state capital investments for the fulfillment of the set targets, as well as providing for the allocation of construction machinery, excavators, crane trucks, bulldozers, dump trucks, and other equipment and materials to the USSR Ministry of Communications and to union republic councils of ministers for the construction and operation of the country's urban, rural, and intercity communications networks.

Union republic councils of ministers and the USSR Ministry of Communications are permitted to carry out in 1986-2000 the construction, enlargement, and modernization of the telephone communication projects outlined in the said resolution over and above the ceilings on state capital investments by using bank credits.

With a view to stepping up control over work on installing telephones in residential housing projects whose construction has been completed, it is deemed necessary to incorporate representatives of enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Communications and union republic ministries of communications in state acceptance commissions.

The All-Union Komsomol Central Committee proposal to send specialized detachments of students every year to work on the construction of telephone communication projects was adopted.

The planned measures will ensure a 60-70 percent growth in telephone communication services for the population in 1986-90 compared with the current 5-year plan, and as much as 40 percent growth by the year 2000 -- which will make it possible to meet the population's requirements for telephone communication services more fully and considerably enhance their efficiency and quality.

RSFSR SEED PREPARATION PROBLEMS REVIEWED

PM271658 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Feb 85 First Edition p 1

["Agricultural Review" prepared by the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture: "Spring Is Imminent"]

[Text] There is not much time left before sowing work begins. Seed preparation is among the most important matters determining the future crop. Leningrad, Kaliningrad, Bryansk, Moscow, Lipetsk, and a number of other oblasts have completed their work with grain seeds.

Each year the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belgorod Oblast produce their own high-quality seed. During the harvest period, all the farms there organize specialized links in harvesting and transportation units to harvest the seed-producing areas for threshing. Hand-picked people also process the seed as soon as it arrives at the threshing floors. The completion of work on schedule is encouraged by a system of moral and material incentives. Organizing work in this way has yielded very good results over a number of years now.

There are, however, oblasts and krays where the picture is different. At the beginning of February, almost half the seed on farms in Perm and Tomsk Oblasts and the Buryat ASSR and one-third of that on Krasnoyarsk Kray farms was below the sowing standard, and work to clean it was being conducted in a very slow and badly organized way. The percentage of substandard seed in Vladimir Oblast is high. More than three-fourths of the seed on the Lavrovo and Pobeda Sovkhozes in Sudogradskiy Rayon, for example, are substandard and are contaminated with extraneous matter that is difficult to remove. That is to say, there have not been appropriate processing procedures on the farms in question either in the fields or on the threshing floors. In Penza Oblast, workers of the State Seed Inspectorate have detected overheating in some batches of seed with excess moisture content.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Novosibirsk Oblast began preparing seed very late. The situation has now improved markedly, but continues to be unsatisfactory in a number of rayons. In Kargatskiy Rayon, more than one-third of the seed has an excess moisture content and in Kupinskiy, Zdvinskiy, Kolyvanskiy, and Cherepanovskiy Rayons one-fifth of the seed has not had weeds removed. The oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes must replace a considerable quantity of seed grain with a low germinative capacity, but the grain-reception enterprises are inadequately prepared to replace it.

The preparation of other crops for sowing also needs more attention. Only half of the sunflower seeds are ready on farms in Penza Oblast and the Bashkir ASSR. Altay Kray and Omsk Oblast have poorly organized the preparation of oil-bearing flax.

Special attention must be paid to the quality of perennial grass seed, which is universally poor. Many farms in the East Siberia Region, for example, sow their fields each year with weeds along with the grass. This year there is virtually no seed up to standard on Chita and Irkutsk Oblast farms and only one-tenth of it is ready for sowing in Krasnoyarsk Kray. People in Krasnoyarsk justify this by citing the lack of seed-cleaning equipment, although the capacities of the Minusinskiy, Rybinskiy, and Nazarovskiy seed-production stations have not been filled. An unsatisfactory situation regarding grass seeds exists in Kirov, Vologda, Novgorod, Kalinin, and Tyumen Oblasts.

Time is getting short for the farmers. A maximum level of organization in seed work is now needed. Equipment must be fully allocated, people provided with material incentives, and, if need be, a two-shift system introduced. It is also important to provide transportation and workers for the efficient execution of seed-replacement operations.

PROGRESS OF VEGA SPACE STATIONS REPORTED

LD281826 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 28 Feb 85

["Interplanetary Stations on Their Way to Venus" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 28 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the long-distance space communications centre:

The flight of the automatic interplanetary "VEGA-1" and "VEGA-2" stations, which are intended for the exploration of planet Venus and Halley's Comet, has been going on for the third month.

Sixty-seven sessions of radiocommunication with the stations have been held in the period that has passed since the launching of the spacecraft. The parameters of the flight paths were being measured, the functioning of the on-board systems was being monitored, and scientific and telemetric data were being transmitted back to earth during the communication sessions. The VEGA-1 and VEGA-2 stations continue to travel along the flight paths which are close to the calculated ones.

The characteristics of galactic and solar cosmic rays, magnetic fields and interplanetary plasma are being measured from on-board the stations during the flight along the Earth-Venus route.

The reception of signals from radio transmitters which are installed on board the VEGA-1 and VEGA-2 spacecraft was carried out on January 21 and February 18 with a view to preparing for a fundamentally new research into the circulation of Venusian atmosphere by means of balloon probes. Stations which are located in Evpatoriya and Simeiz in the Crimea, near Moscow, in Goldstone (USA), at Jodrell Bank (Britain), in Canberra (Australia) and in Onsala (Sweden) took part in receiving and processing the data. The cooperation of various sections of the ground measuring system was tested during the experiments. The system will ensure the pinpointing of the location of balloon probes during their forthcoming drift in Venusian atmosphere.

By February 28 the VEGA-1 and VEGA-2 stations moved away from the earth by 18.7 million and 17.8 million kilometres respectively.

According to telemetric data, the onboard systems of the stations are functioning normally. The scientific information which is coming in from them is being processed and studied at the Space Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences as well as in other Soviet and foreign scientific centres which participate in the experiment.

NEW SOVIET ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION HOISTS FLAG

LD282338 Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Leningrad February 28 TASS -- The flag of a new Soviet antarctic expedition -- the thirtieth one -- has been ceremoniously hoisted at the south polar Enderby land where a Soviet research centre, the "Molodyozhnaya" observatory, is located. Ryurik Galkin, the director of the expedition, an experienced polar researcher, radioed to Leningrad today. He reported that more than three hundred Soviet scientists and specialists as well as their colleagues from the German Democratic Republic will winter at seven observatories and stations under the flag of the USSR.

More than fifteen thousand researchers have already worked there since Soviet polar explorers first landed in Antarctica in January 1956. More than five thousand of them wintered there. More than twenty permanent and provisional stations and seasonal research centres have been built in the sixth continent.

Hundreds of works and monographs have been issued on the strength of the expeditions' materials, and the world's first "Atlas of Antarctica" has been published. More than three hundred maps of the continent and a hundred maps of south polar seas have been issued recently in addition to the atlas.

The program of Soviet observations continuously develops and gains in scope. Thus, a detailed study of the ecology of Antarctica and a service to monitor the distribution of global atmospheric pollutions have been organized. The drilling of the ice cap is being continued. At the same time glaciologists have begun interesting experiments to create artificial ice piers at the edge of shelf glaciers.

Strictly following the spirit and letter of the international Antarctic treaty, the 25th anniversary of which was marked recently, the Soviet polar researchers take the broadest part in international programs and give an opportunity to foreign specialists to work at their stations.

SOVIET SHIPPING BENEFITS FROM COMPUTERIZATION

LD282348 Moscow TASS in English 2225 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Leningrad February 28 TASS -- Soviet sailors have started transmitting urgent reports on the navigation situation and commercial activity of the fleet using the scheme "ship computer-artificial earth satellite-shore computing centre". For instance, the on-board electronic system of the motor-ship Astrakhan, owned by the Baltic Sea Shipping Company, promptly fed information on the optimal route to a display screen at the captain's request throughout the voyage between Leningrad and Havana. As a result, the duration was reduced by more than twenty-four hours.

The computerization of ships is being carried out on the basis of a long-term programme of automating production processes in the Soviet Merchant Marine. The programme covers the basic aspects of the performance of ships, ports, and ship-repairing facilities situated throughout the country's territory.

An electronic system for continuous planning of the fleet's operation was introduced at the Baltic Sea Shipping Company, one of the leading Soviet lines. Forecasts for 90 and more days are prepared for each of the 174 passenger and cargo ships of the company. This makes it possible to improve the distribution of ships with due account for the fast-changing demand on the world freight market. About 1.5 million roubles were saved thanks to computers in one year.

Electronic systems, designed to ensure control over the movements of ships in the zone of large ports, are being introduced. Electronic "pilots" are already operating in Nakhodka (Far East), leading ships to and from harbours even during thick fog and snowfalls.

KZYL-ORDA SOVKHOZES RECEIVE TELEVISION

PM280907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 85 First Edition p 1

[Report by A. Yegorov, deputy editor of the newspaper PUT LENINA: "In Shepherds' Winter Quarters"]

[Text] Kzyl-Orda, 23 Feb -- TV screens glowed on the eve of election day in the central farmstead and the yurts of the shepherds' winter quarters at Kzylkumskiy Sovkhoz.

The space link station set up here by communications workers ensures steady TV reception via satellite. Television will arrive at other remote sheep farming sovkhozes by the end of the year.

EDITORIAL ON NEED FOR COHESION AMONG MILITARY

PM281431 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Feb 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Cohesion of Military Collectives"]

[Excerpts] The experience of the last war showed quite definitely that in ensuring victory over the enemy a great role was played by the coordinated actions of the personnel of units and ships and the combat friendship and mutual help of Soviet servicemen. The united will of a cohesive collective augmented the servicemen's strength.

The importance of the cohesion of collectives grows still further in modern combat, which places special demands on servicemen's combat, physical, moral, and psychological qualities, the personnel's combat coordination, and the efficiency of troop collaboration.

Relations in the military collectives of our Army -- an army of the new socialist type -- are based on the social equality of servicemen, Marxist-Leninist ideology, the principles of communist morality, Soviet laws, and the demands of the military oath and regulations. Our servicemen are united by a profound understanding of the lofty mission of military service and their duty to the motherland and the people.

However, it would be wrong to think that the great advantages resulting from the very nature of a socialist army and the objective factors of social cohesion, conscientiousness, and discipline automatically remove all problems in molding strong and combat-capable military collectives. This process is complex and multifaceted. It depends on the level of every individual serviceman's moral maturity, his degree of awareness of the goals of his practical activity, the experience and habits of group behavior, social and psychological compatibility, and many other things.

Any military collective is composed of people with different characters, inclinations, and life experiences and a different range of duties. In order to weld them into a harmonious combat family, the commander and political worker need high moral, political, and organizational qualities and profound knowledge of military teaching techniques and psychology. How high their prestige is in the eyes of their subordinates is of great importance. And prestige comes to the man who himself serves as a model in fulfilling regulation demands, in skillfully combining strictness and tact and high expectations and concern in his relations with subordinates, and in relying on the aktiv and public opinion in his work.

Unfortunately, in certain military subunits a moral atmosphere ruling out violations of regulations and deviations from the norms of socialist communal life has still not been created. This leads to disciplinary infractions by servicemen and so-called nonregulation relations. It is in this atmosphere that certain servicemen from previous drafts try to establish their "supremacy" over the younger men and offend them with harsh words or mockery. There are also cases of certain servicemen covering up for their comrades' unseemly actions. All these phenomena are absolutely alien and intolerable in our military environment. A resolute struggle must be waged against them.

An analysis of cases of nonregulation relations shows that they are often encountered when officers, warrant officers, and ensigns are out of touch with personnel and underrate individual work. In order to prevent these phenomena, commanders and political organs should focus their main attention on work directly in the company, battery, squadron, and combat unit. It is necessary to train commanders at all levels more specifically how to analyze the state of military discipline, to demand that they visit the barracks and crew quarters more often, and to profoundly study their subordinates and their moods, characteristics, requirements, and needs.

Junior commanders are a very important link in ensuring a military collective's cohesion. It is necessary to increase in every possible way their role and responsibility and the level of their training and to prevent officers, warrant officers, and ensigns from supplanting them in ensuirng order in the detachment and combat crew.

Most military collectives are multinational. This feature must be taken into account in all ideological education work. It is necessary to assert in every unit and ship's company the atmosphere of friendship and brotherhood among the representatives of different nationalities that is characteristic of our society and educate servicemen in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and internationalism.

Communists and Komsomol members are the leading force in every military collective. They must actively help the commander to shape a communist attitude to military labor and high moral and combat qualities in the service men. Communists and Komsomol members themselves are called upon to serve as models of ideological tempering and conscientiousness, to be standard-bearers of high communist morality, and always and in everything to set an example of genuine comradeship, integrity, and intolerance of failings.

The further cohesion of military collectives and the assertion of a healthy atmosphere in them is a reliable way to increase the combat readiness of ships and units, strengthen discipline, and achieve new successes in training.

ADMIRAL SOROKIN STRESSES FORCES' READINESS

PM281103 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Admiral A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy: "Loyal to the Fatherland:]

[Text] The Soviet Armed Forces are 67 years old today. Created under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party headed by V.I. Lenin to defend the gains of the Great October and the fundamental interests of the working masses against the White Guards and the interventionists, they have traveled a great and glorious path of struggle and victories, selflessly discharging their historical mission. Their might now acts as a restraining factor safeguarding our people's creative work and world peace.

This year Soviet Army and Navy Day is being marked in an atmosphere of persistent struggle by the country's working people for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the fulfillment of the targets of the final year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. Preparations for the Leninist party's 27th congress and the 40th anniversary of our victory in the Great Patriotic War have engendered an atmosphere of political activeness and labor enthusiasm in the country among Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen.

The Soviet Armed Forces' successes in the Great Patriotic War were the result of the Communist Party's wise leadership, nationwide support for the Red Army, and the great advantages of the Soviet social and state system, socialist economic management, and communist ideology.

Inflicting a crushing defeat on the enemy, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces upheld the freedom and independence of their socialist motherland and contributed decisively to the victory over fascist Germany and its allies, to the liberation of Europe's peoples from fascist enslavement, and to the rescue of world civilization. This was a great service on their part to mankind.

The imperialists have not reconciled themselves to the outcome of World War II. Steering a course toward undermining real socialism and its main force, the Soviet Union, they unleashed the "cold war," started the arms race, created a system of aggressive blocs, they resort to nuclear blackmail and have, on several occasions, harbored plans to deliver nuclear missile strikes against our country.

But every time the nuclear maniacs and their incessant desire to put an end to socialism by means of mass destruction weapons have been restrained by the Soviet Armed Forces' real might, by their high level of readiness to deliver a crushing rebuff to any aggressor. The timely creation of the necessary combat might and the requisite level of readiness and of military and strategic parity between the USSR and the United States was set another scientific, economic, military, and technical feat of the Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen. The Soviet Army and Navy, surrounded by nationwide love and concern, now have everything they need to keep any aggressor in check.

Each branch of the Armed Forces and all the categories of troops and naval forces are equipped with the largest weapons and military hardware. And Soviet servicemen are persistently mastering them, improving their military skills, fulfilling their patriotic and international duty, and participating actively in the Soviet people's creative labor. They can now cope with the most difficult tasks. Almost all servicemen have higher, secondary, or incomplete secondary education. Ninety percent of them are Communists or Komsomol members. Most of our officers are people under 30 and more than 70 percent of them have higher military or military specialized education.

U.S. and NATO imperialist circles are doing their utmost to break the existing military and strategic equilibrium between socialism and imperialism and to achieve military superiority, on both global and regional scales. To this end military budgets are increased and programs for the buildup of strategic offensive forces are implemented. New first-strike nuclear missiles are being sited in West Europe. Submarines and surface ships are being equipped with long-range cruise missiles. The United States has embarked on the militarization of space in an effort to secure the opportunity to deliver a nuclear strike with impunity, sheltering from retribution behind an antimissile "shield."

Revanchist appeals are being made more and more loudly in the West. The hysterical loudmouths who dream about Germany within its 1938 borders have now been joined also by the FRG's ruling clique. Certain high-ranking U.S. Administration officials are also questioning state borders established as a result of World War II.

The undeclared war against Nicaragua, subversive activities in Afghanistan, support for Israeli aggression in the Near East, connivance at racist terror in southern Africa, and the drawing of Japan and South Korea into the orbit of military preparations under the U.S. aegis embody a major threat to world peace.

All this obliges Army and Navy personnel to keep their powder dry. Soviet servicemen ardently approve the party and Soviet Government peace initiatives and unanimously support the measures to strengthen the USSR Armed Forces' combat potential and safeguard peace and peoples' security. "If forced," K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has said, "as on several occasions in the past we will do everything to protect our security as well as the security of our allies and friends."

Let nobody doubt this.

In the resolution of current tasks facing the Army and Navy, relations of competitiveness and comradely mutual assistance between servicemen are constantly being developed and skillfully utilized in units, on ships, and in detachments. Competing under the motto "Our selfless military labor for the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!", they are enhancing the efficiency of military labor, reducing the time needed to achieve the combat readiness of units, striving for economy and careful management, improving their moral, political, and combat qualities, and helping laggards to reach the standards required.

The celebration of the 67th anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Armed Forces coincides with elections to republic supreme soviets and to local soviets. The course of the election campaign has shown that, in conditions where the 80th anniversary of the first Russian revolution and the first soviets is being marked, the elections are yet more vivid proof of the ideological and political unity of the Soviet people and of their determination to scale new heights in improving developed socialism and increasing our motherland's economic and defense might.

The Soviet Army and Navy are implementing their responsible tasks in defending socialism's gains in single combat formation with the armies of the countries of the Warsaw Pact which will be marking its 30th anniversary this year. The Soviet people and their friends and allies can rest assured that the USSR Armed Forces will continue to vigilantly stand guard over peace and security.